Chicago Tribune.

VOL. XIX. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866. NUMBER 298.

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No Action on the Veto of the Civil Rights Bill.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.

DEATH OF SENATOR FOOT.

The lingering illness of Hon. Solomon Foot, Senator from Vermont, terminated fatally at four minutes before 8 o'clock this morning. The event was announced in the Senate immediately after the reading of the journal by Senator Sumner, who paid a brief eulogy to the deceased Senator, and the Senate then adjourned. It is arranged that the funeral services here, shall be held in the Senate chamber, to-morrow, at 1 o'clock, and be conducted by Rev. Dr. Sunderland. The remains will be subsequently conveyed to Vermont, where further services will be held. Senator Foot was 64 years of age, and had been in public life for a period of over 40 years. He was the oldest member of the Senate in continuous service, and enjoyed in a marked degree the confidence and respect of his associates. The appointment of his successor devolves upon the Governor of Vermont, the Legislature of that State not being now in session.

THE ARMY BILL.

The Army Bill will be reported from the Senate Finance Committee with a recommendation to strike out the following clause inserted by the House, viz: "Provided that no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be used for paying the Illinois Central Railroad Company for the transportation of troops, or the property of the United States; and the Attorney General of the United States is hereby directed to institute suit against the said Company in the Circuit Court of the United States, in the 11th Circuit, without delay, to recover from said Company moneys that have been paid to said Company, by any department of the Government, for the transportation of the troops or property of the United States; and the said Attorney General is hereby further directed to appear for the United States in said court, and prosecute its interests in said suit." In recommending the striking out of this proviso, the Committee do not take ground against the matter involved therein, but intend to express the opinion that the subject should be acted on in a separate bill.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, at their weekly meeting, resolved to ask for the adoption by Congress of Mr. Julian's bill for equalizing bounties as the most complete in its provisions, and thanked Hons. Henry Wilson and Schenck for their efforts in their behalf. In an address by Stebbins, of Michigan, he commended Mr. Julian's course as the friend of justice, for all, and, therefore, the soldier's friend, with the hearty applause of a full audience. Last night some hundreds of the members of the Union went to Mr. Julian's rooms to serenade him. Their President spoke, and Mr. Julian and Gen. Muser replied.

CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE DEFICIENCY BILL.

The Conference Committee on the Deficiency Bill had a meeting this morning, but did not finish the measure. They will probably disagree to the clause providing that the faces of living men only shall be put on government currency, as that question is now before the Committee on Banks and Banking, which will probably report a separate bill to reach the case in issue.

THE SENTIMENT IN TEXAS.

The Commissioner of Freedmen for Texas reports that there are no indications of an increase of loyal sentiment in that State, though there is a visible abatement in the number and harshness of those cases of outrage and maltreatment coming under the cognizance of it; but the large German population of Texas, which suffered intolerably under rebel rule for its devotion to liberty, has entered this season extensively into the culture of cotton, hiring large numbers of freedmen. The Commissioner states that during the month of February 120 rations were issued to freedmen.

THE BANKRUPT BILL.

The Bankrupt bill was defeated in the House to-day by a majority of thirteen votes. A motion to reconsider was made, and a motion to lay that motion on the table was defeated by eleven majority. After which it was voted to postpone the motion to reconsider until one week from to-day. The friends of the bill feel confident of its passage when the House is full.

SUPREME COURT.

The Supreme Court of the United States will hear no more arguments after to-morrow. In several cases which have been argued opinions will be delivered, and some time next week the court will adjourn till the December term.

APPOINTMENTS.

Col. E. S. Parker and Col. Adam Badeau have been appointed Lieutenants in the regular army. They will be retained on Lieut. Gen. Grant's staff.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The Internal Revenue receipts to-day were $747,-885.65.

VISIT OF CONDOLENCE.

Early this morning, the President, accompanied by Senator Doolittle, visited Mrs. Senator Foot, to condole with her in the great bereavement she has just sustained.

RELIEVED FROM DUTY.

The War Department has relieved Brevet Brig. Gen. E. B. Alexander, Colonel 10th Missouri Infantry, from duty as assistant to the Provost Marshal General, Superintendent of volunteers, recruiting service, and chief mustering and disbursing officer for the State of Missouri.

WHOLLY INCORRECT.

The paragraph in some of the papers [illegible] action on the Civil Rights bill was delayed last night because Judge Trumbull wanted to make a speech, is wholly incorrect. He was anxious for a vote last night, and only expressed a purpose to speak when it was found that it could not be had before to-day.

CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

The United States Treasurer to-day received a letter, postmarked Monroeville, Ohio, inclosing $20, which the writer says he accepted in good faith, but has concluded it belongs to the Government, and was paid him through a misunderstanding of regulations.

ADMIT FOREIGN HIDES.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day notified the Acting Collector of New York to admit a cargo of hides which he had been informed had arrived at that port from Aspinwall.

LANDS TAKEN.

Returns received at the General Land Office exhibit that nearly 12,000 acres were taken up during the month of January at Roseburg, Oregon for actual settlement.

FEELING IN THE SOUTH.

A gentleman well known in the West, and whose opinions have been formed from long observation, writes as follows, from New Orleans, to a friend in this city: "I think the prevailing feeling is that the South has been overpowered; that as against the Government they are powerless. But both in private conversation and in public lectures, within a month past, I have been pained to hear, in the event of a foreign war, they would be found on the side of the enemy. In lectures a little circumlocution is used, but not the less distinctly understood, and with approval. A marked instance of this was in a lecture of Dr. Hunter, from Vicksburg, soliciting funds to send their home destitute rebel soldiers to Virginia and other States. The Times the next morning lauded the speaker."

THE CIVIL RIGHTS BILL AND THE VETO.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were crowded at an early hour this evening by persons anxious to hear the decision on the civil rights bill, and the veto message. The death of Senator Foot of course prevented any action, and it's probable, in view of the exercises of to-morrow, that further action may not be had before next week. What the ultimate result will be, cannot any more clearly be indicated than has already been done. So far as is known or can be learned by conversation with members, the veto will stand 31 to 15; or, with Mr. Wright present, and Union men in the New Jersey and Vermont vacancies—32 to 16; and yet it cannot be denied that the special friends of the President are mostly certain that the veto will be sustained.

EX-SENATOR STOCKTON

remains in the city and was about the capitol this morning. There is much speculation among Congressmen and others as to his successor. The Legislature is clearly Republican, but the President's friends here claim that he can control half a dozen votes, and that they will, at all hazards, be cast against any man who will not give pledges to sustain the President against Congress. The candidates of the Union men are Scoville, President of the Senate; Cattell, of Camden, neither of whom, of course, can be elected if the President has such strength in the Legislature as is claimed.

RAYMOND.

Mr. Raymond, who, it will be remembered, failed to record a vote on the civil rights bill, [illegible] attacks Senator Stewart for his absence [illegible] from the capitol yesterday, when the Stockton case was under consideration.

CHICAGO COLLECTORSHIP.

No further progress has been made in the Chicago Collectorship business, and there are no indications that the President intends to make any appointment at present.

THE LOAN BILL.

The loan bill was laid before the Senate Finance Committee this morning, but no action was taken upon it, the committee being engaged upon the legislative appropriation bill.

THE BLOCKADE PRIZE CASES.

WASHINGTON, March 28.—The United States Supreme Court has sustained the Government in all the cases of violation of the blockade which have come before it for decision. These cases were in charge of Attorney General Speed, Assistant Attorney General Ashton, and Titian J. Coffey, of Philadelphia. Their final adjudication secures to the Government and the captors not less than $2,000,000. A number of other cases remain to be decided, including that of the Peterhoff, involving $750,000. The opinion of the Chief Justice with regard to the Bermuda and the Stephen Hart secures the validity of the captures of the vessels in ports inland on their way to British islands for the insurgents. In affirming these prize cases, the Supreme Court has applied to vessels the rules of law which in former British wars Lord Stowell applied to American vessels employed and adjudged in the British prize courts.

CONDITION OF OUR SEAMEN—SOME EXCELLENT SUGGESTIONS FROM THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY.

The Secretary of the Navy, in a letter to Mr. Grimes, Chairman of the Senate Committee, suggests the initiation of legislation to ameliorate the condition of seamen. Their condition in the merchant service is more deplorable than that of any portion of our countrymen, and addresses itself to the considerate and humane for reparation; but these measures for their relief do not legitimately pertain to the Navy Department. He says that the man-of-war's-man has courage, endurance, patience, will and obedience in a remarkable degree, and his defects are attributable to the neglect of the Government, which holds out to the enlisted man, so far, no inducements to excite his ambition, and leaves him without education, religious instruction, expectation of promotion, or provision for old age, for the support of a wife or children, and consigns him in his last days to the hospital or naval asylum. He recommends the establishment of a house for their declining years, or an allowance of retired pay after — years of service, to secure something of the intelligence, trustworthiness and sobriety of those who volunteered for the war. He would have established schoolships at the principal seaports, where they may be taught the rudiments of an English education, and the duties of a sailor. Of these, about sixty should each year be transferred to the Naval Academy; those next in proficiency can become warrant officers, and the third grade can be made petty officers, the remainder sailors. This will open to apprentices the highest honors in the naval service, and invite a better class of boys to enlist. He maintains the great superiority of this over the present system, under which only one-fifth are successful, and the rest leave the service after putting the Government to great expense. He explains the failure of the law of 1837, from its committing the Government to the anomaly of educating boys for the naval service without any place or promise of promotion. Under it a few of the brightest were selected as midshipmen, but omitting the prejudice incident to a radical change of any profession they dropped out of the navy from disgrace, and the tradition came down that it was impossible to make an officer of a sailor, but some of them afterwards attained distinction in the merchant service, and others made a favorable reputation as officers of volunteers during the war. The Secretary expresses the belief that the prejudice is passing away, and that the legislation proposed will elevate a class upon whom we must greatly depend for our prosperity and welfare.

SOLDIERS INTERRED IN THE NATIONAL CEMETERIES.

The limited number of the printed lists of soldiers interred in the national cemeteries makes it impossible to comply with the numerous requests for copies for private individuals. Copies are distributed to all newspapers authorized to publish the advertisements of the War Department and all Members of Congress, so that they can be seen and examined in every Congressional district. They are also sent to Governors, Adjutant Generals and Quartermaster Generals of States, and officers of military State agencies, and to many public libraries.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury, in a communication to the House of Representatives, calls attention to the condition of the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, in which the United States Government is a large stockholder, owning two-fifths of the entire interest on the works, which he says connect the waters of Albemarle Sound with the Elizabeth River and the Chesapeake and Delaware Bays, and forming an important means of communication between those points, both for private commerce and Government purposes. During the war the work was materially damaged, and although not in use it requires immediate repair to preserve its existence. The sum of $300,000 seems to be required in order to carry on efficiently the business of the company, and its officers have asked assistance of the Government to raise that amount.

SENTENCE OF DETECTIVE GEN. BAKER.

To-day F. P. Stanton, the counsel for L. C. Baker, stated in the Criminal Court that Baker was present to receive sentence in the case of the false imprisonment in the case of Mrs. Cobb, known as a pardon broker, he having been convicted in July. Mr. Stanton remarked that if Mrs. Cobb had any title to the money, the sum of $300, of which it is alleged he robbed her, having taken the money away from her at the time of her arrest, and which he had previously marked as a decoy, she had her remedy at law, but the counsel did not concede that she had any title to it. Judge Fisher, [illegible]

"You were indicted by the grand inquest for the county of Washington, in November last, on a charge of false imprisonment. The indictment found against you contained two counts. The first, a count for the false imprisonment of Mrs. Lucy L. Cobb, and detaining her under arrest for some five hours, and until she had paid you $300 for her enlargement, and the second count for the simple false imprisonment. To this count you pleaded not guilty, and placed yourself upon a jury of your countrymen, who, upon a fair and impartial trial, decided by their verdict that you were guilty as charged in the first count of the indictment, and not guilty as charged in the second count. The finding is, as I understand, that you were technically guilty of that which is termed false imprisonment. Denuded of the circumstances of aggravation with which the first count in the indictment sought to invest it—it appeared in the evidence, to my satisfaction certainly, and to the satisfaction of the jury who convicted you, that the act with which you were charged, and of which you were convicted, was the result of an honest, though it may have been an ill-advised endeavor in the discharge of your duty as a Government detective, to discover by whom and by what means certain fraudulent and corrupt practices were carried on against the Government of the United States in obtaining pardons from the Executive. Whether you were successful in that endeavor I know not, nor is it necessary for the purpose of this case that I should; nor do I desire in any way whatever to intimate the slightest suspicion that the party arrested was one of those who were engaged in the bad business of obtaining pardons by fraudulent or corrupt means, or by any indirection whatever; but after fully and maturely, and I hope impartially, considering all the circumstances of your case, I have come to the conclusion that, though you may have been guilty technically of the offence of false imprisonment, there is not apparent in it any circumstance of moral turpitude, or of malice, or of such ill-treatment of the party complaining, as could warrant me in visiting upon you a heavy punishment.

The case presents itself to me in the aspect of one where an officer of the Government, in a zealous effort to discharge his duty, may have been led to go too far, and though it cannot be justified in law, yet, which, in a moral point of view, there is much to mitigate the punishment. The sentence of the court therefore is, that you pay to the United States a fine of one dollar and the costs of prosecution."

General Baker immediately complied with the sentence, paying the fine and costs, the latter, it is understood, amounting to about $50. District Attorney Carrol entered a nolle pros. in the other indictment against Baker for the false imprisonment of Jos. R. Cobb, and the three indictments against him for the false imprisonment and robbery of Jos. R. and Lucy Cobb.

THE LATE SENATOR FOOT.

It is related that before taking leave this morning of all in the room, including his wife, brother and nephew, and Dr. Baxter, of Vermont, Mr. Foot expressed a desire to look at the Capitol, and requested to be raised in his bed that he might do so. His wishes were at once complied with. Just as they had raised him so that his eyes rested on the building, he expired. His remains will be taken to the Senate Chamber to-morrow, and the funeral services held at one o'clock p. m. Both Houses of Congress will adjourn to attend the funeral. The friends of the deceased will leave the city with the body to-morrow afternoon. Eulogies will be pronounced in both Houses of Congress at a future day.

PRESIDENTIAL INTERVIEW WITH NEW JERSEY.

A committee of gentlemen from the State of New Jersey called upon the President to-day, for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions passed at a recent mass meeting held in the county of Hudson. The President replied:

"I do not know, gentlemen, that I can make any other reply to the complimentary manner in which you have addressed me, and to the sentiments and principles set forth in your resolutions, than to refer you to my public acts. You must take them as my reply or any speech that I might make. I must, however, thank you most fervently for the encouragement you have given me, for you are occupying a position near that most encouragement from those who are desirous of maintaining the first and original principles of the Government. My line of policy is, I think, unmistakable, and I have advanced too far in life to make any retrograde movement. I can take no step backward, and I hope you will find that the generous confidence you have given me has not been misplaced. I can say no more, but thank you, gentlemen."

FROM MEXICO.

M. Romero has received official news from El Paso, up to the 2d inst. The report of the evacuation of Chihuahua by the French is fully confirmed. President Juarez and his Cabinet were expected to return to Chihuahua about the 20th inst. It is also stated that official news was received to-day confirming the Republican victory at Parras.

GENERAL GRANT.

There is no truth in the report that Gen. Grant is about to make a European tour.

SMUGGLING.

Custom house officers are active in apprehending smugglers. Twenty thousand dollars worth of smuggled goods have been confiscated within the past twenty days.

THE FREEDMEN.

Recent reports from various parts of the South received at the Freedmen's Bureau headquarters here are more satisfactory. Freedmen's affairs throughout the South are rapidly improving.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 28.

SENATE.

In the Senate, after the reading of the journal, Mr. Sumner arose and said: "Mr. President: A great bereavement has fallen upon the Senate. Mr. Foot, a Senator from Vermont, one of our most honored associates, and the oldest among us in continuous service, died this morning at eight o'clock. He has passed from this scene of duty and honor. In the absence of such a scene, it seems to me that public business should be suspended in this Chamber for to-day. Accordingly I shall make a motion, which I believe will have the sympathetic concurrence of the Senate. I make it in the absence of the surviving Senator from Vermont, who is now necessarily engaged in attendance upon the family of the deceased, and after consultation with him. I move that the Senate do now adjourn."

The motion was carried, and the Senate adjourned until to-morrow.

HOUSE.

In the House to-day, Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back a bill to provide for the settlement of the accounts of certain public officers. It provides that all moneys received in the United States by any officer of [illegible] [illegible] shall be charged against such officer on the books of the Treasury Department, and accounted for by him as his own [illegible] [illegible] of the United States. Mr. Wilson explained that the bill was necessary in order to [illegible] the Third Auditor of the Treasury [illegible] Freedmen's accounts for the funds received by the Bureau [illegible] from the Treasury. All the [illegible] the officers of the Bureau from [illegible] were reported by them to the Treasury [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

MR. KELLEY offered a resolution of inquiry to regard to the trade of Canada, which had been objected to yesterday. No objection being made, the resolution was considered and adopted.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the Internal Revenue act of June 30, 1864, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March, 1865. He stated that it was the purpose of the Committee of Ways and Means to report a bill effectively modifying the income tax, and in order that it may take effect this year, it was desired that the levying and collection of such tax shall be postponed for two months. This applies also to the annual tax in relation to Schedule A. He therefore asked that this bill be considered now, in order that the committee might have time to report such a bill as would meet the approval of the House, which they would do at as early a period as practicable.

There being no objection to the bill it received its several readings and was passed.

It enacts that all proceedings touching the levy and collection of the amount of tax provided in Schedule A. of section 100, of the act to provide internal revenue, approved June 30th, 1864, and the act amendatory thereof, approved March 3d, 1865, and all proceedings for the levy, return and collection of the income tax, approved by said act, be postponed for the space of two months, provided that all the provisions, remedies and penalties in said act, shall remain in full force and effect in all respects, except so far as the same are changed as to time by the postponement aforesaid.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, offered the following resolution, which was considered and adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending chapter 109 of the Laws of 1863, entitled "An Act to regulate the duties of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in preparing for the organization of the House," so as to provide that no member whose name may be called by the Clerk, in accordance with the act, shall participate in the election of the Speaker, or in any other business of the House, until he shall first have taken the oath of office prescribed by the Constitution and the laws.

Mr. DARLING offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the tax on slaughtered animals.

Mr. WARD asked leave to offer a resolution instructing the Committee of Ways and Means to inquire into the expediency of admitting barley used for malting free of duty from Canada and the British Provinces.

Mr. PRICE objected.

The House then proceeded, as the regular order of business, to the consideration of the bankrupt law, on which the House yesterday ordered the main question.

Mr. JENCKES, having charge of the bill, expressed his willingness to have the vote on the passage of the bill fixed for a future day, in order to accommodate members who were absent, and who desired to vote on it.

Mr. SCHENCK remarked that the difficulty about that was that there were several members about to leave the city who were anxious to vote on this bill. He did not see much likelihood of the House being fuller a week or two hence than it was now.

Mr. ROSS objected to debate.

Mr. JENCKES moved to reconsider the vote by which the main question was ordered yesterday, in order to move the postponement of the bill.

Mr. WASHBURNE moved to lay the motion to reconsider the vote on the table.

Mr. JENCKES withdrew the motion, and proceeded to make the closing speech in support of the bill. He argued that the bill was not only for the benefit of the debtors, but it was supported by nineteen-twentieths of the creditors of the country, as is proved by the resolutions in favor of its passage adopted by the Chambers of Commerce of New York, Boston, Buffalo, and other cities. He held that it was the duty of Congress, under the Constitution, to pass such a measure, and that its enactment would be a great and lasting benefit to the country. Mr. Jenckes yielded the last four minutes of his time to Mr. Rogers.

Mr. ROGERS said it was a well known fact that prior to the difficulties of the last five years, the party which he represented had persistently resisted the passage of a bankrupt law. He himself, had been opposed to it, but he felt now that a responsibility higher than party considerations rested upon him, and that it was for the benefit of the whole country that there should be some system adopted which would relieve those who had failed in business, owing to events which they could not control. In the city of New York, and in other commercial cities, men of the best business talent had been prevented from going into business on account of the want of a general bankrupt law. He had examined this bill thoroughly, and was free to say that he believed no bankrupt bill was ever drawn in the country so equal and just in its provisions to all sections of the country as this one, because it extended its benefits to the people of the Southern States as well as to the Northern States. He would not be doing his solemn duty if he did not, notwithstanding the position which in times gone by had been assumed by the Democratic party, cast his vote in its favor.

Mr. ROSS moved to lay the bill on the table. The motion was not agreed to. The vote was then taken on the passage of the bill and resulted, yeas 59, nays 72, so the bill was rejected. The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Alley, Allison, Ashley, of Ohio, Baxter, Darling, Davis, Dawes, Dixon, Donnelly, Driggs, Eliot, Farnsworth, Ferry, Grinnell, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Hooper, Hubbard of Iowa, Hubbard of New York, Hubbard of Conn., James M. Humphrey, Jenckes, Kasson, Kelley, Latham, Longyear, Marvin, McCullough, Mercur, Moorhead, Phelps, Plants, Radford, Raymond, Rice of Mass., Rice of Me., Rogers, Scofield, Sloan, Spalding, Starr, Taber, Taylor, Thayer, Francis Thomas, John L. Thomas, Jr., Trowbridge, Upson, Van Aernam, Van Horn of New York, Van Horn of Mo., Wade Washburn of Ind., Washburn of Mass., Wentworth, Williams, Windom Wright—59.

Nays—Ancona, Ashley, of Nevada, Baker, Baldwin, Bergen, Bidwell, Bingham, Benjamin, Boyer, Bromwell, Buckland, Clarke, of Kansas, Cook, Culloin, Dawson, Delano, Eckley, Eggleston, Eldridge, Farquhar, Finck, Glossbrenner, Grider, Harding, of Kentucky, Harding, of Illinois, Hayes, Henderson, Hill, Holmes, Hubbell, of Ohio, Hulburd, of New York, Hubbell, of Ohio, Ingersoll, Julian, Kelso, Kerr, Kuykendall, Lawrence, of Ohio, LeBlond, Loan, Marshall, Moulton, McClurg, McKee, Mercer, Miller, Morrison, Myers, Newell, Niblack, Noell, O'Neill, Orth, Paine, Perham, Price, Randall, of Pennsylvania, Randall, of Kentucky, Ritter, Rollins, Ross, Sawyer, Schenck, Shellabarger, Smith, Stevens, Stillwell, Strouse, Thornton, Trimble, Washburne, of Illinois, Walker, Wilson—72.

Mr. BEAMAN changed his vote from yea to nay, in order to move a reconsideration.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, moved to reconsider the vote by which the bill was rejected, and to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

The yeas and nays were then taken on the latter motion, and resulted—yeas, 58; nays, 59.

Among those who had voted against the bill, the following members voted against laying the motion to reconsider on the table: Baldwin, Beaman, Holmes, Kelly, Kuykendall, Marston, Newell, Noell, and Wilson of Iowa. Messrs. Conkling, Higby, and Wilson of Pennsylvania, who had not voted on the passage of the bill, also voted nay, so the motion to reconsider was not laid on the table.

Mr. BEAMAN, of Michigan, moved to postpone the further consideration of the motion for one week.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, demanded the yeas and nays on the motion.

The yeas and nays were ordered, and the motion to postpone was agreed to.

Mr. HUBBARD, of Iowa, presented a joint resolution of the Iowa Legislature asking a grant of lands to aid in the construction of the Iowa Central Railroad. It was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. RAYMOND, of New York, presented the petition of Lionel Fitzgerald, for a right to renew his patent for the Salamander safe, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. LAWRENCE, of Ohio, asked leave to report from the Judiciary Committee a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution.

Mr. ANCONA desired to make it a condition that the bill should not be brought back by a motion to reconsider.

Mr. LAWRENCE declined to make that condition.

Mr. ANCONA thereupon objected.

Mr. JULIAN, of Ind., offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill extending the principle and policy of the law now in force, regulating the sale of coal lands, to the iron lands of the United States.

Mr. NOELL offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on the War Debts of the loyal States, to inquire into the expediency of amending the act to restrict the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims, etc., approved July 4th, 1864, so as to authorize the Quartermaster General to pass upon and recommend for settlement to the Third Auditor, all accounts for supplies taken from loyal citizens of the States not in rebellion, for the Quartermaster's and Commissary Department, such as horses, corn, or supplies, were taken by the Quartermaster or Commissary, or by others under the orders of the officers commanding the forces of the United States, of which such supplies were impressed.

Mr. BAKER, of Illinois, offered a resolution which was adopted, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the propriety of establishing a mail route [illegible] in the State of Illinois.

The SPEAKER presented a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending an appropriation, or some other relief, to the Dismal Swamp Company, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce. Also, a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, in compliance with the House resolution of the 23d of March, information as to the amount of money necessary for the improvement of the harbor of Maumee Bay and River, at the city of Toledo, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The next business in order was the unfinished business of the morning hour of yesterday, being the bill reported from the Committee on Indian Affairs to subject Indian lands, and allotted lands in Kansas to the laws thereof.

Mr. INGERSOLL, of Ill., made a speech in opposition to the bill, taking the ground that its practical operation would be to enable speculators to swindle the Indians out of their lands.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, offered the following as a substitute for the bill which says: "When a crime shall be committed by an Indian, or a white man in Kansas, he shall be tried wherever he may be found within the State, and tried wherever the crime is said to have been committed." Mr. Stevens said the only excuse that seemed to be offered for this law, is, the people who were not represented here, was that they went into parts of Kansas, committed crimes there, and then fell back into other parts of the State, and where they cannot be punished. If that was the only object, his amendment would cover all that.

Mr. INGERSOLL favored the amendment.

The debate was further participated in by Messrs. WINDOM, HENDERSON, HUBBARD, of Ind., and DRIGGS.

Mr. DRIGGS moved a substitute, making its provisions applicable to all the States and Territories.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minn., offered an amendment.

Mr. ROSS, of Ill., moved to lay the bill and amendment on the table, which was agreed to—yeas 68, nays 48.

On motion of Mr. STEVENS the evening session for to-day was dispensed with.

Mr. STEVENS asked consent to introduce an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, declaring that Congress shall have the power to lay a duty on cotton exported from the United States.

Mr. HOOPER, of Massachusetts, objected.

Mr. WINDOM, of Minnesota, offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to inquire into the expediency of so amending the homestead law as to give to soldiers who have been permanently disabled in the service, and to the widow and other loyal representatives of the deceased, who have located lands under the said act a title to lands so located by them without the delay of occupancy required by said act.

The bill authorizing the Postmaster General to deposit stamps and stamped envelopes for sale with postmasters, for [illegible] purposes that was recommitted to the Post Office Committee.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, a committee of conference was ordered on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the bill regulating the sale of marine hospitals.

Mr. [illegible] of New York, presented the joint resolutions of the New York Legislature in relation to the pay of naval officers, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The House at 3:30 p. m. adjourned.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Bold Robbery—Fatal Affray—Escaped from Jail—Military Movements—Radical City Convention—Disastrous Fire.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

Mr. Tom Whitledge, first clerk of the Peoria City, was robbed of a gold watch [illegible] in small change, on Monday, while the steamer was lying at the levee. The thief entered the clerk's room while he was asleep, and the above articles were found missing next morning, together with another gold watch, valued at $125, he forgot to the purser. The thief obtained the key to the office, cash drawer and safe, but fortunately he did not understand how to use the safe key.

Captain J. A. Huston, of Rockport, Atchison county, was killed on Friday last, in an altercation with a man by the name of Robinson. He was shot by Robinson with a revolver.

The jailor of Clay county was knocked down a few evenings since, while handing in the supper of some prisoners, and two of them, James M. Stewart and Lysander T. Bott, made their escape.

The U. S. regulars, comprising the 3d, 13th and 18th regiments, we understand, are under orders to leave the city in a short time for duty at other posts. The 13th regulars, it is rumored will be sent to the upper waters of the Missouri.

The Radical city convention to-day nominated candidates for city officers and passed resolutions pledging the party to support Congress against the President's treacherous policy.

An extensive chair factory, on the corner of Hellborn and Howard streets, burned to-day. Loss, $40,000. Insured for $20,000.

Flour and wheat dull and unchanged. Corn buoyant and higher, at 62@65c for yellow, and 63@64c for white. Oats steady at 41@44c. Bacon and lard unchanged. Whiskey declined to $2.23@2.25.

RECONSTRUCTION.

Testimony of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry Before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 28.

The following is the testimony before the Joint Committee on Reconstruction, of Maj. Gen. Alfred H. Terry, now in command of the Department of Virginia, at Washington on February 26, 1866:

MAJ. GEN. ALFRED H. TERRY SWORN AND EXAMINED BY MR. HOWARD.

Q. What is your rank in the army?

A. I am Major General of Volunteers and Brigadier General and brevet Major General in the United States army.

Q. Where are you now stationed?

A. In Richmond, Va.

Q. How long have you been in command there?

A. Since about the middle of last June.

Q. What amount of force have you in your Department?

A. By the last return, there were, present and absent, 2,049 men. The number actually present in the Department, including officers of the Veteran Reserve Corps, reporting to the Freedmen's Commissioner, is between 2,800 and 2,900.

Q. At what points are they chiefly stationed?

A. At Richmond, Fredericksburg, Charlottesville, Lynchburg, Bristol, Danville, Petersburg, City Point, Norfolk, Fort Monroe, Yorktown and Williamsburg. These are mostly one and two company posts.

Q. What is the territorial extent of your department?

A. The State of Virginia, with the exception of Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudon counties, and the northern part of the Shenandoah Valley.

Q. Have you much to do with the Freedmen's Bureau in your department?

A. I have a great deal of business which comes to me from the bureau, and I am in constant communication with Col. Brown, Assistant Commissioner.

Q. What are your means of knowledge of the state of affairs in Virginia throughout your department?

A. I do not come in direct personal contact with the people of Virginia, as much as many of my subordinates do, and have no social intercourse with any, except those known to be Union people.

Q. Why not?

A. They do not seek me, and it is neither becoming my position as the commanding officer of the Department, nor consistent with my self-respect, to seek them. First, my knowledge of affairs is derived from the business that comes to me officially, from special reports of my subordinates, from officers' information of occurrences, which I receive from those of my own people in whom I have confidence. It is derived also from what I see in the public press of Virginia, and from what is brought to my attention, officially and unofficially, by the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs. I frequently see citizens on official business, but not as frequently as my subordinates do. My business is chiefly done on paper.

Q. What generally is the feeling on the part of the secession element towards the Unionists, whether native Virginians, or those from other States?

A. I think it is as hostile as it ever has been. As to the feeling toward the people of the North, I do not think that it has essentially changed from what it was before the war and during the war. There is the same hatred of, and the same contempt for, them.

Q. How much social intercourse is there between them?

A. Very little, so far as my knowledge goes; very little, indeed.

Q. Are you prepared to say that the state of feeling between secessionists and Unionists is one of bitter hostility?

A. I think it is.

Q. Are Unionists secure in the enjoyment of their rights in the midst of a secession community there?

A. I do not think they are.

Q. Can they safely rely on the State courts for justice to themselves or protection to their rights?

A. No, sir; I think not.

Q. How would it be, for instance, in a suit between a strong Union man, whether residing there or from a loyal State, and a secessionist? Would you apprehend that a jury, called in the regular way, would be prejudiced against a Union man?

A. While I do not know of any such cases, such is my impression in regard to the feeling of secessionists toward Union men, that I think the rights of the latter, under these circumstances, would not be secure. I know, from conversation with Union men, that such is the general feeling among them.

Q. What do the secessionists appear to desire? What great object do they have in view?

A. In the first place, having failed to maintain the separate nationality which they asserted, they desire to keep themselves a separate people, and so prevent, by every means in their power, becoming a homogeneous nation. Secondly, they claim to make treason honorable and loyalty infamous, and to secure as far as they may be able, political power.

Q. The great object which they immediately have in view is the possession of political power?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do they regard the policy of President Johnson's liberal policy in reconstructing the State, and granting pardons and amnesties?

A. They seem to be very much pleased with it. They would, of course, regard with great favor any action tending to restore them to their former station.

Q. Do you hear any expressions of disloyalty among them toward President Johnson?

A. I do not.

Q. Suppose they again get into power, with their full representation in Congress, and with a President who, like Mr. Buchanan, should disavow the right of the Government of the United States to coerce a State, and should decline to use the naval force of the Government to prevent secession, would they, or would they not, in your opinion, again secede from the Union and attempt to set up an independent Government?

A. If these and other circumstances should occur, and they should be convinced that notwithstanding their former failure, there would be a certainty of success, I think they would attempt to secede again.

Q. State whether they are in the habit of speaking contemptuously of the Government of the United States as a political institution?

A. They are.

Q. Do you know, or have you any reason to believe, that there are now existing in your department, and elsewhere in the rebel States, any combinations or conspiracies among the secessionists, with a view to the ultimate establishment of Southern independence, in a renewal of the rebellion, directly or indirectly?

A. I know of none.

Q. Have you any reason to believe in the existence of any?

A. I have none.

Q. In the event of a war between the United States and a foreign government, such as England or France, and in the event of there being a prospect of the establishment of Southern independence, by alliance between the rebellious element in the South and a foreign enemy, have you reason to suppose that that element would ally itself to the foreign enemy, or take any part in a war against the United States?

A. I think such has been the punishment which they have received from their recent attempt to throw off the authority of the Government, unless there was a very strong prospect of success, they would be reluctant to engage in another attempt of the kind, with or without alliance. But should a powerful enemy land upon the Southern coast, they would [illegible] and much sympathy under all circumstances. Should the circumstances be such as to promise them their independence, a very large portion of the people of the South would join the enemy.

Q. And in view of the contingency of a foreign war with a powerful nation, and the occurrence of [illegible] of our country, do you regard the rebel States, one or altogether, as an element of strength to the Government of the United States at the present time?

A. No, Sir. On the contrary, most decidedly an element of weakness.

Q. This conclusion, I take it, you have drawn from a careful observation of the sentiments and feelings of the Southern people, so far as you had an opportunity?

A. Yes, Sir.

Q. What is their treatment generally toward freedmen?

A. It is very various. Many persons are treating the freedmen kindly and justly, endeavoring to accommodate themselves to the changed circumstances of the times, and to carry into the proprietary relations with them, as between the employer and the employed. Many others, on the contrary, treat them with great harshness and injustice, and seek to obtain their services without just compensation, and to reduce them to a condition which will give to the former masters all the benefits of slavery, and throw upon them none of its responsibility.

Q. So far as you judge, what class is the most numerous, those who treat the freedmen kindly, or those who treat him with injustice and severity?

A. The latter.

Q. Do you think they greatly predominate in numbers?

A. I can hardly estimate the relative proportions. I should think they predominated.

Q. Do you suppose from what you have seen and heard, and from what you know, that it would be safe to commit the great body of freedmen in Virginia, or elsewhere in the South to the care of the local authorities or local legislation?

A. I do not.

Q. Suppose this were done, what consequences, in your judgment, would be likely to follow? Would they not maltreat the black race; deprive them of their rights; embarrass them in the enjoyment of their property, if they should have any; provoke them, and goad them, if necessary, to acts of violence, which the blacks might suppose they were performing in their own defence, and in their own interests, and in this way, within a short time, bring about an open, bloody resistance on the part of the black population?

A. I should say there would be danger that the blacks would commit those acts of violence which an oppressed people, sooner or later, commit against their oppressors.

Q. Have you reason to believe that the blacks possess property to any extent at the present time?

A. I have been told that they do. I have received that information from citizens of Virginia, including State officers, who have informed me to take the arms of the blacks away from them.

Q. Who were those officers?

A. Some were members of the present Legislature. I have also been asked to do so by public meetings held in one of the counties.

Q. Have you in any case issued orders for disarming the blacks?

A. I have not.

Q. The blacks, I suppose, are almost unanimously loyal?

A. I think there is no question about that.

Q. How do the Virginians feel in regard to the education of the blacks?

A. There is a great difference of opinion in that respect in different communities. In some places they are opposed to it cordially. Many have taken part in it. In other places, the reverse is the case. Cases have come to my knowledge where persons unable to teach blacks, are not permitted to rent a place, either for school or personal occupation; and it has been suspected to me that the persons sent to teach the blacks, have been treated with great contempt, and in some places threatened. Then, again, in the city of Lynchburg, for instance, the city authorities cordially entered into the arrangement for schools for the blacks, in concert with the military authorities. There is this variety of feeling and what is the predominating feeling I cannot tell.

Q. What is the political character of the [illegible]

A. I judge by the [illegible] and by the language used by many of its members in debate, it is not a loyal legislature.

Q. In case of the withdrawal of military protection from Virginia, what would be the condition of the loyal people in Virginia and of the blacks?

A. I think they would be in a lamentable condition. So great is the prejudice entertained, [illegible]

FROM NASHVILLE.

Suit for Damages—Georgia—Delegate to Congress from Georgia—Small Pox—General Lee's Defence—Miscellaneous Tennessee Items.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

NASHVILLE, March 28.
ATLANTA, Ga., March 27.

Mr. Robertson, whose leg was broken by the fall of the seats at Arm's Hall, in this city, Friday evening brings suit against Searl, prestidigitateur, for two thousand dollars damages. Searl gives bonds in the sum of $3,000 for his appearance, and proceeds to fill his engagements.

A movement is on foot to hold a convention soon at Augusta, in order to send a delegate to represent the Territory of Georgia in Congress. The attempt to hold an election to send delegates to this convention occasioned a recent outbreak at Macon.

The Mayor of Columbus requests the ministers of the different churches in that city to discontinue night meetings, as a precaution to prevent the small-pox.

The citizens of Quincy, Florida, are raising money to defray the expenses of Maj. Gee's defence before the Military Commission at Raleigh.

A telegram from Louisiana indicates that recently in the Parish Iberville, six fine plantations sold for less than the machinery upon them originally cost.

Cotton at Mobile on the 25th inst. dull at 37@38c. At Atlanta to-day there is neither inquiry nor sale. A very small lot of middling is said to have brought 37c. At Columbus the market is flat.

NASHVILLE, March 27.—Returns of elections for the county officers, held on the 3d inst., show that the franchise law was almost unanimously disregarded.

A prominent Tennessean in Washington writing a letter to a distinguished Union man here, says President Johnson strongly disapproves the course of the bolters from the Legislature. Not that it makes much difference. It is sufficient to know that all loyal people, both inside and outside the State, condemn them.

A woman came down here recently from Louisville with about $1,000 in counterfeit twenty-five and fifty cent postal currency, and distributed it among some Italian apple venders and organ grinders, who commenced to circulate it. Word was sent from Louisville to arrest the woman, but before it reached here she had taken the train for Louisville, where she was finally arrested. To-day a whole batch of Italians—twenty in number—were taken up. A large quantity of bogus currency was found on their persons and premises. All of them were released, however, but three, who will be examined before the U. S. Court to-morrow.

The Board of Directors of the Knoxville & Kentucky Railroad have elected the following officers for the company: C. M. McGhee, President; Wm. Heiskell, Vice President; R. M. McClung, Secretary and Treasurer.

Green Yelton, bushwhacker and guerilla through the war, and recently indicted for robbery in Shelby county, Kentucky, and arrested and lodged in jail there, whence he managed to escape, was brought to this city to-day, having been overhauled in Smith county, by two efficient officers of Nashville.

THE PRESIDENT'S SECOND VETO.

How it is Received and Commented Upon by the New York Papers.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The following extracts indicate the tone of the morning papers of this city in reference to the President's veto of the Civil Rights bill:

The *Herald* says the President's objections on constitutional grounds exhibit this bill as involving the most flagrant devices for overriding the reserved rights of the States in their jurisdiction and judicial tribunals ever attempted in Congress. We had supposed this bill, in a new shape, a sort of reproduction of the old fugitive slave law, but under the searching analysis of Andrew Johnson, it appears a thousand times worse than our [illegible] Freedmen's Bureau experiment, and nothing less than a bill of unconstitutional abominations, from beginning to end. The objections submitted against the first section of the bill, however, are those which mark the impassable barrier between him and the ruling radicals of Congress. The veto is, in fact, an emphatic declaration of war against the radicals and their reconstruction system, root and branch. Henceforward there can be no party indorsements of the policy of Congress coupled with professions of the policy of the Administration.

The *Tribune* says: "Let us thank Mr. Johnson that his veto is so sweeping. He might have phrased it more cunningly, but he has chosen to let us know that it is not this particular bill that has provoked his opposition, but that any measure whereby Congress shall attempt to protect the Southern blacks against white abuse and oppression, must encounter his determined and deadly opposition."

Referring to the veto message, the *Times* says: "But we venture to think that few State papers have ever been given to the world that will so thoroughly compel the attention of thinking men, of whatever creed or kindred or party. The analysis of the details, however, is of so keen and searching a character, and the logic is so irresistible, that we should hope even the strongest advocates of the measure will see how vastly important it is that the constitutional power of the veto should exist, and how important also, in a higher sense, it is that such a constitutional power should be intrusted to a President endowed with judgment, discretion and most uncommon courage."

The *World* says: "The veto is a conclusive demonstration of what was apparent before, that the conflict between the President and Congress admits of neither compromise nor reconciliation, and that the controversy can be decided only by an appeal to their common superiors, the sovereign people."

FROM NEW YORK.

The Brevoort Insurance Company—An Artist Accidentally Shot Dead—Suicide—Consolidation of the National Bankers' Express—Capture of the $1,500,000 Robber—Baldwin's Interview with Lincoln—The French Exposition.

NEW YORK, March 28.—The Brevoort Insurance Company have determined to re-insure in other companies, or cancel their policies, and begin at once the liquidation of the company's affairs.

Wm. H. Dobbs, an artist, was accidentally shot dead by an intimate friend named John Ladden, while carelessly handling a pistol. The latter has given himself into custody.

Joseph C. Smith, a young man of 25 years of age, committed suicide in Brooklyn yesterday, in consequence of the loss of all his money through a gambler.

The provisions and contract for the consolidation of the various great express companies was accepted yesterday by the National Bankers' Express Company. It is understood that the arrangement is to increase the capital of the old companies to the extent of five millions of dollars, which stock is to be taken by the National Bankers' Company. The latter goes out of existence as a separate company.

The steamer Bremen, from Bremen March 13th and Southampton 16th, arrived at this port at an early hour this morning. News anticipated.

The alleged principal in the great bank robbery of $1,500,000, from the office of Mr. R. L. Lord, has been apprehended, and there is a strong probability of the stolen property being recovered. The supposed thief was captured at Newburyport, Mass. It has not yet transpired whether the missing bonds have been recovered.

Mr. Geo. W. Blunt gives some additional and important particulars of the interview with President Lincoln, as reported by Mr. Baldwin and John Minor Botts yesterday. He says: "Mr. Lincoln was, from the 4th of March, 1861, pressed very hard by some around him to abandon Fort Sumter without a struggle. This he declined to do; but about the first of April he sent for Mr. Summers, who was attending the Virginia Convention. Mr. Baldwin went in the place of Mr. Summers. The President proposed that if the Virginia Convention would adjourn without any further action, he would abandon Sumter. Mr. Baldwin replied: 'This is not enough. You must give up Fort Sumter and Fort Pickens, and agree not to enforce the revenue laws in any of the seceded States.' The President took him, next morning, and sent for Mr. G. V. Fox, and ordered him to fit out an expedition to relieve the fort, the details of which have been published by Mr. Fox."

NEW YORK, March 28.—About 800 exhibitors have applied for space at the Great Paris Exposition, with the prospect that there will be many more applicants from the United States. These applications call for a much greater amount of space than has been set apart for American exhibitors, and in order to make the most creditable display, it has been proposed that all articles designed for exhibition should be collected in this city during the months of October and November of the present year, to be examined by a committee of distinguished citizens, each one representing one of the ten grand divisions into which the great exposition is subdivided in its scheme of classification.

From Mexico.

BROWNSVILLE, March 22.—The late Imperial disaster at Parras is confirmed. The French General Dauny, with 1,800 men, coming up from Saltillo to protect the Imperial garrison at Parras, but was surprised and cut off on the 6th. The Liberals attacked him, capturing the whole force and some munitions of war. The Liberal loss was slight. [illegible] in the interior State of Mexico the Liberals gained a complete victory, inflicting heavy losses on the Imperialists. The Liberal cause is looking brighter.

FOREIGN NEWS.

The Reform Bill—400,000 Votes Added by It.

[BY THE STEAMSHIP CHINA.]

The Reform bill was explained in the House of Commons, by Mr. Gladstone, on the 12th inst. The main features of the bill are a reduction of the qualification of county voters from £50 to £14 occupancy, and for boroughs to £7 rental, and to lodgers paying £10 or upward for apartments. The measure adds about four hundred thousand to the number of voters. The bill deals only with the franchise, leaving the re-distribution of representation for another session. After many speeches for and against the proposal, Mr. Bright expressing satisfaction with it, the bill was read the first time. The Liberal journals generally approved the measure, although it hardly comes up to their wishes. The chances of the bill continue the subject of discussion. The Conservative journals demand its rejection; others call for amendments. The *Daily Telegraph* declares that it is growing quite clear that the bill will become a law. The real crisis of the measure was its first appearance, which it passed through safely. The Parliamentary oath proposed by the Government, as modified in the first two clauses by Disraeli, is adopted.

FROM MEMPHIS.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MEMPHIS, March 28.

Down—Prince Doria, Lawrence, Clifton, Minola, Tiger, Panther, Tennessee, City of Alton. Up—Superior, Platte Valley, W. R. Osborne, Molne Able. River falling.

Business dull. Cotton, 34c. Corn, 83½c. Oats, 53½c. Pork, $26.50.

For further Telegraph see Fourth Page

New Advertisements.

☞ C. H. SCRIVEN, Advertising Agent 51 Dearborn street, is authorized to receive Advertisements for the Tribune, and all other leading papers throughout the United States and Canada.

SUBURBAN HOMES!

1.—Near the elegant grounds of S. H. Kerfoot, at Lake View, a very finely ornamented place of five acres and a half, with dwelling and every convenience, surrounded by evergreen and fruit trees, in fine state of cultivation. A good barn, well, cistern, and outhouses on the place. The North Clark street horse cars connecting with the Dummy run constantly to the place. Price $11,000. Part on time.

2.—Fine large frame dwelling, east front, hall passing through the middle, four large rooms beside diningroom, kitchen, pantries, bath room, &c., on the first floor; all sleeping on second floor; all ornamented by a fine foundation and in good condition. The horse cars, without change, run close to the place every ten minutes. An acre of ground, 150 feet front with a depth of 300 feet, from street to street, is connected and will be sold with the place. Price $9,000.

3.—Very handsome frame dwelling, and three-fourths of an acre of ground, filled with all kinds of shrubbery, grape house, &c., at Hyde Park. Price $6,500.

4.—A fine country residence within three hundred feet of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy depot, in the beautiful village of Geneva, two hours' ride from Chicago. There are twenty eight acres, with fine fruit of every kind and a handsome grove on the place.

These and many other choice properties in Chicago, and on the various lines of railroads leading out of the city for sale by

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Real Estate Brokers, 71 Dearborn-st, Chicago.

Thirteenth Thousand Now Ready.

SNOW-BOUND:

A WINTER IDYL.

With new Portrait. 1 vol. 12mo. $1.25.

The demand for this new Poem by Mr. Whittier shows that he has reached the popular heart, and the praise awarded by critics proves that he has added new lustre to American poetry.

"The scene is on a New England farm, the sole incident a heavy fall of snow, that for a week shuts them in from the world of news or letters. But the truth, the simplicity, the tenderness, and the exquisite calm and delicacy of the poem, these lift it out of the atmosphere of the commonplace into a higher and purer heaven, where we see only the stars."—*Christian Times and Witness, Chicago.*

"None but a poet of highest genius and of a true Christian heart could give these home-pictures as simple as the sketches of Homer, as rich as the scenes of Milton's L'Allegro and Il Penseroso, and as heart-touching as Burns' Cotter's Saturday Night."—Rev. J. C. FLETCHER, in *Newburyport Herald.*

"The pictures of scenery, character, and life are so true and beautiful that they cannot fail to make the heart of every New Englander, however far he may have wandered from his native soil, glow with fresh delight."—*Independent.*

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Elegant Country Home.

The price is $8,000. The place is five hours from Chicago, on the Rock Island Railroad. It immediately adjoins the town of [illegible], and is within a convenient walk of the depot. There are eighty acres of land connected and useful cultivation and improvement. The whole tract is surrounded by an Osage Orange hedge, and is divided into four or five parcels by the same kind of hedge.

There are fully two thousand fruit trees, more than half in full bearing, consisting of peaches, apples, pears, cherries, &c. Small fruits of every kind.

The main dwelling is a most elegant house, having every comfort. It is a fine house of brick, and has water facilities for milk, vegetables, coal, furnaces and ice. It is finished very handsomely.

There is a handsome cottage for a tenant convenient to the dwelling. Also a very extensive barn, stable, carriage house, and fruit or vegetable cellar, &c. Four or five water lime cement cisterns on the place.

Adjoining the dwelling is a handsome black walnut grove, and around the house a profusion of most varied and elegant shrubbery.

Schools of the highest order and churches of the various denominations within convenient distance.

The original cost of the place was over thirty thousand dollars, and any gentleman seeking a handsome and desirable home can find it here for less than half its value.

The climate is unsurpassed for healthfulness. Apply personally or by letter to

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YET OFFERED.

The owner, wishing to leave the city, offers for sale his fine three-story and basement Brick Residence, with all the modern improvements complete, on Jackson street, between State street and Wabash avenue. Lot 25x150, with good brick barn. Merchants and business men generally will do well to look at this, as it is a very desirable property and close to business.

Also, at a bargain, 100x152 feet, east front, on Wabash avenue, near the corner of Harrison—a splendid location for a good home. The city is rapidly filling up to that quarter. This property must be sold within ten days.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
128 Washington Street.

NEW

BOARD & SALE STABLES

The undersigned, having leased the premises, 78 State st, by [illegible] will have the stable in the best of order April 1st, and would respectfully inform his friends and the public that horses entrusted to his keeping will receive the most careful attention, as none but the most experienced and capable grooms will be in attendance. Prompt attention and moderate prices will convince all who may patronize that it is the best conducted Boarding and Sale Stable in Chicago. C. M. CHADWICK.

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I will sell to Hotels, Boarding Houses, Private Families and Groceries, the long sought for Recipe for making

Self-Raising Flour.

This is a Fortune for All.

Send for a Circular and see for yourselves if it is a "Humbug," as represented by King & Owens.

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The above are held in within a few rods of the railroad station, and will be sold at wholesale on terms to invite the attention of those wishing to be supplied for spring trade. For particulars call upon or address C. L. PHELPS, Dowagiac, Mich.

CONNELLSVILLE

And Youghiogheny Coke

For sale by MINER T. AMES, at Youghiogheny Coal Yards, West Water street, between Randolph and Washington.

WE CAN SHIP

Amber Milwaukee Wheat in Bulk,

Without transfer at Chicago to all points on the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, Michigan Southern and Lake Shore Railroad. Orders solicited from Millers, which shall have prompt attention. Address RICE BROTHERS, Milwaukee, Wis.

Excelsior Broom Head,

OR WRAPPER.

This is the cheapest, simplest and most durable invention to enable every person to make their own brooms, yet offered to the public. A good, neat, light Broom can be made in less than ten minutes by having one of these Wrappers. [illegible] County Rights at such figures that parties can make five times the amount of their investment in a few weeks. For particulars call and see, or address us at No. 12, [illegible] next story, LaSalle st., from 9 to 11 a. m., and 2 to 5 p. m.

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A FIRST-RATE BUSINESS HORSE

Buggy and Harness complete, for sale.

Inquire of V. A. TURPIN,
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GEO. D. COOK,

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Consignments of Produce respectfully solicited.

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THE GREAT

CHEMICAL WONDER OF THE AGE.

Electro Magnetism in a Liquid.

For Relieving Pain it has no Equal.

A CERTAIN, SAFE AND SPEEDY CURE

For the following terrible Scourges of the Human Race:

Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, [illegible] Contractions, Scalds, Burns, Bruises, [illegible] Joints, Fits, Bruises, Sore Eyes, [illegible], Cancers, White Swelling, Salt Rheum, Female Weak Back, Spinal Affections, Prolapsus and other Female Diseases.

TO BE USED ONLY AS A

BATHING LOTION.

In every progressive age we find that science has discovered new remedies for disease. All discoveries in past ages have tended to the one great culmination, that Magnetism is the vital principle of life, and when it is made to permeate the whole system, full and perfect health is the result. But if by the infringement on some law of nature, we impair the working of that beautiful machine which God has made perfect, we find that the magnetic forces are checked. Those little telegraphs of the body, the nerves transmit the intelligence to the brain, and we discover that we are diseased in that particular part that is indicated. Nature, through her great Electrical Battery, makes a powerful effort to throw off the impediment which clogs the free circulation of the magnetic forces, but when she cannot accomplish that end by and through her own natural powers, artificial assistance must be offered. Is it necessary to ask what that assistance should be? We conceive there can be no assistance in giving the stomach with debilitating drugs, or by irritating the surface of the body, but that which will assimilate itself, and is essentially the same element, must of necessity, be a specific. The Electro Magnetic Fluid, as it is prepared by the Morrell Electro Magnetic Fluid Company, is Electricity held in liquid form; when it comes in contact with, or is applied to the human form, it supplies the deficiency of Magnetic power, permeating the whole system and driving disease before it. In many instances, Palsy of long standing has been cured in a few minutes by the application of the Fluid. Rheumatism, the great disease, is relieved at once under the healing influence of the Fluid. After four years' experience, we find it applicable in almost all forms of disease.

Prepared by the Morrell Electro-Magnetic Fluid Company,

Office and Depot:

166 Randolph-st.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

☞ For sale by all respectable Druggists. Price $1 per bottle.

WM. D. HARRIS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AGENTS,

87 South Water-st, Chicago.

ATTENTION!

HOUSEKEEPERS

LANDLORDS,

TENANTS.

PAPER HANGINGS!

NEW STYLES.

LOW PRICES.

70 Lake Street 70

CALL AND SEE.

E. G. L. FAXON & CO.

RICHARD MASON & SON,

Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of

Lumber, Lath, Shingles & Posts.

Country Orders Promptly attended to.

☞ Cars loaded free of charge.

Office, 146 Market Street,

Corner Monroe, Chicago.

RICHARD MASON. RICHARD MASON, JR.
P. O. Drawer 6045.

We have on hand and will sell low to Dealers, a large lot of 8s, 10, 18 and 22 feet long, and 6x6 and 6x8, 14 and 16 feet long. Also, good common 14 and 16 feet Fencing.

R. MASON & SON.

LOCKWOOD'S

CLOTH PAPER

LINED COLLARS.

LOCKWOOD'S

Moulded Paper Collars.

A New Line of Discounts to Jobbers.

LOCKWOOD [illegible] CO.,
93 Reade street, N. Y., and 255 So. Third street, Philadelphia.

CEDAR CAMPHOR

FOR MOTHS. Use it early and you save by killing swarms now in embryo. Sold by every Druggist. HARRIS & CHAPMAN, Boston.

PUBLIC NOTICE AS TO STEAM EXHAUST.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, March 26, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Public Works held February 6, 1866, it was ordered:

That all exhaust pipes from steam engines, which are now connected with the public sewers, whether by direct connection with the same, or through private drains, in the streets and alleys, or in the lots adjacent, shall be disconnected from the said sewers or drains, and such exhaust shall be carried up through or along the outside of the buildings where such engines are located, so as to discharge above the roofs of the same, with the least possible inconvenience to adjoining premises.

It is also ordered, that no steam boilers shall be blown off into the sewers, or into any drains connected with the same, except through a catch basin, (the same to be built by one of the drainlayers licensed by the Board,) of sufficient capacity to retain any dirt or scale which may be discharged from such boilers, from entering the sewers or drains, and said catch basin to be provided with a trap, sufficient to prevent the steam from passing into said sewers and drains; and such connection shall only be made by a special permission of the Board, and under the inspection, and to the approval of one of its Engineers or Inspectors.

All exhausts must be disconnected from the sewers and drains, and all blow-off pipes must be made to conform with the above regulations, by or before the 15th day of April, 1866, after which time the Board will proceed to enforce the city ordinance, Chapter XLII, Sec. 6, provided for the protection of the sewers, against the parties violating the same, and against any steam-fitter, plumber or drain layer who may make any such illegal connection.

By order of the Board,
A. W. TINKHAM, Secretary.

STEAM AND GAS

PIPE.

200,000 ft. of Iron and Galvanized Pipe

Assorted, ¼ to 5 inches.

MORRIS, TASKER & CO'S,

Philadelphia, make.

In store and for sale by

J. T. RYERSON, Sale Agent,
229 & 231 South Water street.

N. B.—Further supply arriving all the time. Orders executed promptly and at low figures.

RUMSEY BRO. & CO.,

For many years EXCLUSIVELY Commission Dealers in Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c., still continue the same business at their OLD STAND,

Cor. Clark & South Water Sts., Chicago.

Give their personal attention to the SALE or PURCHASE OF

FLOUR, GRAIN,

And other Produce, making liberal advances on shipments to them for sale, or to be held in Chicago or forwarded to other markets.

☞ Also, purchase Produce, to sold or ship or sell the same for future delivery for their customers, on usual margins.

E. B. KIMBALL. T. C. KIMBALL.

E. B. KIMBALL & CO.,

General Commission Merchants,

No. 99 Poydras street,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

New Advertisements.

FROM AUCTION

AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE'S,

167 & 169 Lake Street,

HEAVY YARD WIDE

BLEACHED MUSLINS

For TWENTY CENTS.

Fast Madder Prints,

For Twenty and a half Cents.

WOVE WOOL VALENTIAS,

At 20 cents and 25 cents.

IMMENSE DAILY ARRIVALS OF

SILKS,

SHAWLS,

LACES,

Embroideries, Hosiery,

Cloths,

Cassimeres,

Flannels,

Linens,

Housekeeping Goods,

DRESS GOODS

Of every grade, and Foreign and Domestic

DRY GOODS

Of every description, bought direct from Importers, Manufacturers, or at Auction, in immense quantities, for NET COST, and will be sold as low in every instance as can be bought of any House in the UNITED STATES.

NEW STOCK

OF

BOYS'

CLOTHING!

AT

DeGRAFF'S,

Corner State and Randolph Sts.

THE LARGEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK ever shown in this city, comprising all the LATEST AND MOST POPULAR STYLES of Dress for Boys, from three years upwards. The rapid growth of my business, and the public demand upon me for a still more extensive Department for Boys, has induced me to have manufactured during the late Panic in New York, a stock which, in point of variety and greatness, is scarcely equalled by all others in this city combined. The advantages thus gained are not less than from 10 to 15 per cent over that of other dealers, which I promise to give my customers the full benefit of.

L. DeGRAFF,

Cor. State & Randolph Sts.

DOGGETT,

BASSETT

& HILLS,

Wholesale Dealers and Manufacturers,

HAVE RECEIVED FOR

SPRING TRADE

The largest and best stock of

BOOTS & SHOES

IN THE WEST.

Their customers and close cash buyers generally are invited to examine their goods and prices.

They continue to manufacture in Chicago Custom-Made work of superior quality.

29 & 31 Lake St.,

CORNER WABASH AVENUE.

FRANK STURGES & CO.,

Importers and Jobbers of

TIN PLATE, SHEET IRON, WIRE, ZINC, COPPER AND METALS.

Manufacturers of

STAMPED AND JAPANNED WARE.

Agents for Howe's Scales.

199 AND 201 RANDOLPH STREET,

Chicago, Illinois.

BRICK MACHINE.

The NATIONAL BRICK MACHINE makes, with only two-horse power, 30,000 SPLENDID BRICKS per day, with only [illegible] men. If the machine does not perform what we claim for it, we will take it back and refund the money. Address ABRAM REQUA, General Agent, 139 Broadway New York.

SALT! SALT!

3,000 barrels Ground Solar Salt for sale in car load lots at $3 per barrel. Orders solicited with remittances. Salt as good as Fine, and to good order.

O. W. CLAPP, Salt Broker,
164 Washington st.

COUGHS, COLDS, & CONSUMPTION.

For all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Throat, use the

New England Remedy,

Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam,

Which has stood the best of all tests—Time.

Prepared by REED, CUTLER & CO., Boston. Sole Depository for the Northwest with

SMITH, CUTLER & CO., Chicago.

HUNTINGTON BROTHERS,

Produce Commission Merchants, for the sale and purchase of Flour, Grain, Seeds, Butter, Cheese, Dried Fruits and Provisions.

125 SOUTH WATER STREET.

☞ Consignments and orders solicited.

FLOWERS! FLOWERS!

FLOWERS!

Hand and Table Boquets, Baskets of Flowers, Wreaths, Crosses, Anchors, and other designs for floral decorations furnished to order in the most artistic styles at reasonable prices. Also plants in bloom, constantly on hand.

ALBERT H. HOVEY,
194 Lake street.

BOARD OF TRADE

ELECTION.

The Annual Election for a President, two Vice Presidents, ten Directors, ten members for the Committee of Arbitration, and ten members for the Committee of Appeals, will be held on

Monday, April 2d, 1866,

At the Rooms of the Board of Trade.

The Polls will be open from 11 o'clock a. m. to 4 o'clock p. m.

The Annual meeting will be held on the evening of the same day, at 7½ o'clock.

By order of the Board.
JNO. F. BEATY,
Secretary.

ON CONSIGNMENT AND FOR sale at 242 South Water street.

500 lbs. Prime Pop Corn,
10 tons Corn Husks, for Mattresses,
Brooms and Broom Corn.

BREWER, NELSON & CO.

ANDREWS, HITCHCOCK & CO., dealers in

BRIAR HILL COAL,

Nos. 1 & 2 Johnson's Marble Block, River Street, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

C. R. ANDREWS. W. J. HITCHCOCK. W. C. ANDREWS.

A VALUABLE PATENT

FOR SALE CHEAP.

The article will find ready sale in every city, town and village in the United States and the Canadas. For further particulars inquire of "B. C.," Tribune office.

EYE & EAR.

Dr. UNDERWOOD, Consulting and Operative Surgeon for all Diseases and Deformities of the Eye and Ear, 124 Dearborn street, Chicago. Cross-eye straightened in a minute, and Artificial Eyes inserted.

LATH.

We have on hand and for sale at our Yard, corner [illegible]

New Advertisements.

UNITED STATES

PRIZE CONCERT

To be drawn at

Crosby's Opera House,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS,

MAY 28th, 1866.

125,000 VALUABLE PRIZES

Valued at $481,375.25, will be presented to Ticket Holders, Including

$100,000 IN GREENBACKS

NUMBER OF TICKETS ISSUED 500,000.

Price, $1.00 Each.

This is the greatest inducement ever offered to the public, one ticket out of every four drawing a prize.

The following Prizes are a few among the many to be drawn. (For full list see Circulars.)

[illegible]

The Drawing will take place after the Concert, on the stage of the Opera House, where ticket holders can witness it. A Committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same. All purchasers and [illegible] Parties [illegible] of drawing as them until after the drawing, and if their numbers appear in the list of drawn numbers, they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or moneys. Tickets are for sale at the Principal Hotels, Book and Music Stores in the city and at our Office, 133 Dearborn street; price $1.00 each. Sent by mail on receipt of price and stamp for return postage.

Good and reliable Agents wanted in every city, town and village in the United States, to whom great inducements are offered. References required.

SPECIAL TERMS OR CLUB RATES:

Any party procuring a club of five or more names for tickets and forwarding the money for the same, will be allowed the following commission, viz:

WE WILL SEND

[illegible]

In every case send the name and Post Office address of each separate subscriber.

Money by draft, P. O. order, express, or in registered letters, may be sent at our risk.

All communications should be addressed to

WIGGINS, BRADFORD & CO.,

133 Dearborn street, Chicago, Ill.

Post Office Drawer 5923.

The proprietors will donate to the Lincoln and Douglas Monument Fund $2,000; also, there will be $2,000 reserved from the person drawing the $20,000 prize, for the same purpose.

REFERENCES.—Hon. M. S. Wilkinson, Ex-Senator of Minn.; Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence, M. C., of Penn.; Hon. Alex. Randall, Ex-Governor of Wis.; Hon. Jno. Montgomery, Ex-M. C., of Penn.; Hon. Major Dan. Mace, Ex-M. C., of Ind.; Hon. Ira J. Laycock, of Kansas; Hon. Wm. Leffingwell, Lyons, Iowa; Hon. Joseph Knox, of Chicago; Hon. C. Graves Smith, of Minn.; Jacob Forsyth, Agt. M. S. R. R., Chicago, Ill.; M. Kronberg & Co., Importers of Watches, Chicago; Mansell, White & Co., New Orleans, La.

N. B.—Editors of country papers are authorized to act as our agents, and they will be allowed full commission on all tickets ordered, whether for themselves or other parties, who may order through them. Proposals for inserting this advertisement requested.

HAYDEN, KAY & CO.,

Nos. 45 & 47 Lake St.,

MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN

SADDLERY, HARDWARE,

Horse Collars, Fly Nets,

LEATHER

CARRIAGE GOODS,

Springs, Axles, and Carriage Timber.

Have the Largest and Best Assorted Stock to be found in the West.

BARRETT, ARNOLD & POWELL,

Only Manufacturers in the Northwest of

Barrett's Felt and Composition

Roofing Material

AND THE

Garden City Roofing Paint.

Also Dealers in

Best Pitch and Coal Tar.

Office No. 1 Masonic Temple, 89 Dearborn Street, Chicago.

We have had Fifteen years' experience in the Roofing business in Chicago, and in the manufacture of Roofing Materials. We are supplying material to every part of the Northwest and are prepared to do more than any one in the Western Country in our line of business.

Hibbard & Spencer

IMPORTERS OF

HARDWARE & TIN PLATE,

62 LAKE STREET

Corner of State Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

WM. G. HIBBARD. F. F. SPENCER.

PIANOS,

Church & Parlor Organs,

AND

MELODEONS,

FOR RENT, AT

LYON & HEALY'S,
Cor. Clark and Washington streets.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN

—AND—

NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD.

FOUR EXPRESS TRAINS DAILY FOR THE EAST.

The traveling public is respectfully informed that four express trains will leave Van Buren street depot for the East as follows:

Daily Mail and Express [illegible] A. M. via Old Road.
Express [illegible] A. M. via Air Line.
New York Express [illegible] P. M. via Air Line.
Night Express [illegible] P. M. via Old Road.

For tickets and further information please call at 56 Clark street.

S. C. HOUGH,
General Western Passenger Agent.

FOR GRAND HAVEN, GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.

Propeller G. J. TRUESDALE,

I. B. WARNER, Master.

Will leave our Dock, foot of Franklin street, for the above ports (weather permitting), APRIL 2d, at 7 p. m. For freight or passage, apply to

HARVEY, VAN NORTWICK & CO.,
Dock and 238 South Water street.
Or on board.

CHICAGO

LEAD & OIL WORKS,

Corner Clinton and Fulton Sts.

Manufacture and sell

LEAD PIPE, SHEET LEAD, BAR AND PIG LEAD, LINSEED OIL, LINSEED CAKE, LINSEED MEAL.

W. & B. Douglas' Celebrated Hydraulic

RAMS!

St. Louis Shot Tower Co.'s Patent Drop and

BUCK SHOT!

Cash paid for FLAX SEED and OLD LEAD. We have a limited amount of very choice imported FLAX SEED for sowing that we will sell to farmers at a low price.

E. W. BLATCHFORD & CO.

LUMBER! LUMBER!

We offer our entire stock of

Lumber, Lath and Shingles

At reduced prices. [illegible]

QUALE & SCOTT.

TEETH

Extracted WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of "Nitrous Oxide Gas," at THROOP'S Dental Rooms, 122 Clark street.

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS.

[illegible]

Chicago Tribune.

DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.
OFFICE No. 51 CLARK STREET.

There are three editions of the Tribune issued. 1st. Every morning, for circulation by carriers, newsmen and the mails. 2d. The Tri-Weekly, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, for the mails only; and the Weekly, on Thursdays, for the mails and sale at our counter and by newsmen.

Terms of the Chicago Tribune.
Daily delivered in the city (per week) [illegible]
Daily, to mail subscribers [illegible]
Tri-Weekly, per year [illegible]
Weekly, single copy, one year [illegible]
Clubs of ten copies [illegible]
" twenty, one year [illegible]
And one extra copy to getter up of club of twenty.

☞ Money by Draft, Express, or in Registered Letters may be sent at our risk.

☞ Remittances for clubs must, in all cases, be made at one time. But additions may be made at any time, at club rates, after the club has been raised, provided the year's subscription is made.

Notice to Subscribers.—In ordering the address of your papers changed, to prevent delay, be sure and specify what edition you take—Weekly, Tri-Weekly or Daily. Also, give your present and future address.

☞ Address "CHICAGO TRIBUNE," Chicago, Ill.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

THE VETO MESSAGE.

It would seem to be superfluous to analyze what purports to be the constitutional argument of the President in his second veto. From the beginning to the end of the veto, he does not quote a single clause of the Federal Constitution, with which he alleges that the civil rights bill conflicts. He argues that "State rights" are violated, but he does not lay his finger on the clause of the Federal Constitution by which these assumed "State rights" exist. The plea for the rebellion was "State rights." The bulwark of slavery was "State rights." The Moloch of "State rights" has drunk the blood of half a million of our sons. And now, when we would confirm emancipation and establish "liberty throughout the land to all the inhabitants thereof," the President [illegible] "State rights." The manifest remedy for this usurpation, and that which Congress ought from the start to have adopted, is to annul Johnson's State Governments altogether, and place the Southern people under territorial governments. This will end the rebel shibboleth of "State rights," and enable Congress to reconstruct the Southern States on the basis of the whole people. So long as Congress permits the President to restore the rebels to power as he has done, and to cry "State rights" in defence of the absolute power he has given them, emancipation is a lie, the surrender of the rebels is a fraud, and the slaveholding South is triumphant. The underlying idea of the message is that those miserable, pocket concerns called State Governments, that Andrew Johnson has erected in his own name in the Southern States, are supreme, and that the Federal Government is subordinate. This assumption, for malignant, Southern, slaveholding impudence and downright crass exceeds any lie that Jefferson Davis ever told. These things, no one of which has a valid constitution, either made by the people of the State or authorized or ratified by Congress, but which were "proclaimed" into existence by Mr. Johnson, licked into shape by Mr. Johnson, told what sort of a constitution to adopt and what details to reject by Mr. Johnson, whose elections have been ordered or postponed by Mr. Johnson, whose officers when elected have served or been set aside by Johnson, whose laws when made have been ratified or annulled by Johnson, who being under martial law have known no law, and still know none but the will of Johnson, who are as rebellious from the crown of their heads to the soles of their feet as a leper is scaly and white with leprosy, who hold the Federal Government and the majority of the American people in a deadly malice, who would re-enslave the blacks and dissolve the Union to-morrow if the same shield of "State rights" were thrown over them—these are the "sovereignty" before which the American people must bow as to the "powers that be" ordained by the new Copperhead god—Andrew Johnson! Until these concerns are represented in Congress, the President again assumes, as he did in his veto of the Freedman's Bureau Bill, that Congress has no power to legislate for the people. He, the great, the imperial "mean white" has power to say to these sovereign States, "let this man vote," and he votes—"let not that man vote," and he does not vote. "Pay this debt," and they agree to pay it. "Repudiate that debt," and they repudiate it. But Congress must be quiet. They are a mere Rump Congress—representing merely loyal people and States not rebels—while Andrew Johnson represents both, for he was elected by one to serve the other.

The details of the message are as ridiculous and false as the main assumption is preposterous and [illegible]. He begins with the statement that his sense of duty to the "whole people" requires him to veto the bill. Whom does he mean by the whole people? Not the Northern Copperheads, for they have no interest in it. Not the Republican party, for they have asked and demanded it. Not the freedmen, for they pray for it. Deducting these there remains as the "whole people," by Mr. Johnson—the late rebels. It is for these constrains him! He next [illegible] that the act includes those of the Chinese of the Pacific States, who are born in the United States. As no "Chinese" were ever [illegible] or ever will be born, in the United States, we think the country will survive the [illegible] of including an impossible class. As [illegible] descendants of Chinese, born in this [illegible]; they are American citizens already. [illegible] says it includes "Indians subject to [illegible]." But these are part of "the people" [illegible] into the apportionment of representation as full citizens under the Federal [illegible]. Hence the bill makes no [illegible] there. But, says our ethnological [illegible], it includes "gypsies" as well as [illegible] race designated as "blacks," people [illegible], negroes, mulattoes and persons [illegible] blood." Why did not the President [illegible] also "Sand-hillers," "Snuff- [illegible]," "Scallawags," "Poor White-trash," [illegible] "Bowery Boys," "Dead [illegible]" "Mudsills," "Arkansas Half- [illegible]

rds and other races? Since all these are
ere seems to be little reason why
ould not be. Whatever Gypsies
ood may be born in the United
undoubtedly citizens. The objec-
an's citizenship on the ground
ents were Gypsies would pass for
ch as the objection that his uncle
ologer or that his grand mother
ch. His next point is that
edmen are already citizens
n, then the bill is unnecessary.
re not, then Congress has no
ke them such, until the rebels
n pocket States are let in to
question. To this we answer
n object in enacting laws is to
l points, and that unless he ac-
present Congress is not the
y of the United States, it will
power when the eleven seceded
represented in Congress. He
s not sound policy to make the
citizens, because "four mil-
have just emerged from
freedom." But he ad-
illions of whites who
ed from rebellion into loyalty,
rights of citizens, but to [illegible]
e of being a slave more crimi-
s than the crime of being a

asks if they "possess the
ations to entitle them to all
d immunities of citizens"
confer on them the right of
of protection to person and
"qualifications" does the
a man ought to possess in
titled to protection. What
must a black man have more
needs to enable him to sue
wn land, to hire a house, to
y, to defend his house, his
The nation is disgraced
writes such bosh.
comparison between freed-
is senseless, stupid and
bill gives rights to a freed-
which a foreigner has to
Not so. The foreigner has
s right to vote. But that
y this bill. On the other
protection at home and
al property the foreigner
moment he lands on our
f the message is a dishon-
[illegible] stupidity of for-
introduces the subject
een whites and blacks,
to be irrelevant, as
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n prohibiting such in-
argues that if Congress
ey might pass another
at a State from prohib-
from intermarrying.
such a bill it will be
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lass of whites except
e trash, and if four
[illegible]
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ll which punish
for passing and
t to re-enslave the
that a State legis-
ment by the United
ppose he votes to
ay the rebel debt,
ght? Suppose that
of secession, the

[illegible] and hanging every man who refuses to obey it and who remain loyal to the Union? [illegible] Federal Government to be powerless [illegible] and judges? [illegible] is [illegible] in these views the secessionism of Jeff. Davis. Nay worse, for Jeff. Davis only claimed these rights for American States, while Johnson claims them for organizations which have never been acknowledged as States by Congress.

The President is equally at fault in his denial that the cases arising under this act should be made cognizable by the Federal courts. The Federal courts, he admits, should have cognizance of all cases arising under the Constitution of the United States. The Civil Rights bill is an act to enforce that section of the Constitution which abolishes slavery in the United States. Plainly, then, all cases arising under it belong to the Federal courts. The President makes much ado about the clauses authorizing the employment of the army, navy, militia and *posse comitatus* to enforce this law. But all these agencies are always to be employed when necessary to enforce any law of the United States.

Finally the President leaves wholly out of view the fact that the bill has no operation *per se*, except in so far as the Southern people give it operation and effect, by attempting to pass different laws for the blacks from those that govern the whites. As we remarked of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, so it is true of this, that it only begins to operate when the Southern whites begin to oppress and re-enslave, its operation is limited to those cases in which they oppress, and it ceases altogether when oppression ceases. The author of the veto of such a bill will go down in history side by side with Taney and John Tyler, if he does not rise to an infamy still more conspicuous.

POWER OF CONGRESS TO TAX BONDS.

A snarling Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Journal* writes the following:

"Much has been said about the President joining the Copperheads, especially by the Chicago Tribune. And yet the only Copperhead he has appointed to office was upon the sole recommendation of the proprietor of that paper, and is now on file. I allude to the Internal Revenue Commissioner, who advocated repudiation of national obligations [illegible] in the minority report he made to Congress."

A few words of reply to this may not be inappropriate. The Secretary of the Treasury early in April last, wrote to one of the editors of the Tribune, requesting him to suggest the "*name of some competent Union Democrat for Revenue Commissioner, who had voted for Gen. McClellan for President.*" The letter went on to say, that two members of the Commission, both Republicans, and both from the Eastern States, had already been selected, and that the third member should be a Democrat and taken from the West.

It will be observed that the circle from which to choose was a very small one. Nearly all the "Union Democrats" of any prominence had supported Lincoln. A Copperhead Democrat the Secretary would not have. Several names were thought of, but Mr. S. S. Hayes, then Comptroller of this city, was the most "competent Union Democrat who voted for McClellan," that would accept it. Accordingly his name was proposed. The Secretary wrote back that he was personally acquainted with Mr. Hayes, and knew him very well. The names of various other "Democrats," from the Western States, were suggested by other gentlemen, to the Secretary, to fill the third place on the Commission. Finally Mr. McCulloch telegraphed to Mr. Hayes to visit Washington, which he did, and after he had been there a week, and had personal interviews with the Secretary, he was appointed in preference to any of the other Democrats whose names had been presented for the place.

What this editor of the Tribune did in the premises, that is blameworthy or deserving of censure, he certainly fails to perceive. Mr. Hayes, it is true, is a partisan Democrat, but he was no "Copperhead" during the war. He never acted or sympathized with the peace faction, but supported the Government, while opposing some of its anti-slavery policies. It will be recollected that after the Presidential election, he came out strongly in the Chicago *Times* against the compromise peace scheme of C. H. McCormick, rebuking the Copperhead candidate for Congress, rebuking McCormick, and insisting that the war policies of the Republican party should be carried out, as the people had by a large majority sustained them at the polls, and deprecating any factious opposition thereto as improper and disloyal.

But the *Journal's* correspondent alleges that Mr. Hayes "advocates a *repudiation* of the national obligations by taxing government bonds." The fellow evidently don't know what he is talking about.

Mr. Hayes, in his report, argues that the lawful power of Congress to impose a tax on the bonds of the Government is clear and unquestioned. States and local municipalities are forbidden to impose such a tax; but there is no contract, moral obligation or law which denies the right of Congress to tax them. Mr. Hayes' arguments on this point we have never seen refuted. Indeed, under the existing income tax law the coupons on the bonds are now taxed one and a half per cent. Mr. Hayes' proposition is, to increase the tax on the coupons to about one tenth of the amount of their face, instead of one and a half per cent, which does not affect the principle of the matter, for if Congress has the power to tax them one and a half per cent, it has equal power to impose a larger tax on them.

The sworn testimony of a large number of heavy bondholders is adduced in support of the proposition to tax, on the ground that it would allay irritation and prejudice, and put a stop to the agitation to subject the bonds to onerous local taxation, and that the effect of a moderate tax on the coupons, imposed by Congress, would really strengthen confidence in the bonds, and render them more valuable as securities for investment. This was the opinion, under oath, of many of the largest bondholders in New York and New England. Mr. Hayes' proposition is to employ the proceeds of this tax as a sinking fund for the payment of the principal of the debt, and he shows that it would liquidate twelve to fifteen millions of it per annum. To call such a proposition "repudiation of national obligations," is as reckless and absurd, as it is false and defamatory.

TYLER AND JOHNSON.

The parallel between the cases of John Tyler and Andrew Johnson is becoming so apparent that we cannot forbear tracing some of its leading features. Tyler had been a lifelong Southern Democrat, with only a thin varnish of Whiggery, assumed to obtain his nomination. Johnson was a slaveholding Democrat, nominated mainly on the negative merit of not having gone with the rebels, though he had made a few speeches in which he had promised to be the Moses of the freedmen, and in other ways feigned Republican sympathies as a bid for his nomination.

Tyler was nominated to the Vice Presidency, and elected by the strength of the Presidential candidate, which so vastly overshadowed his own that his merits, or demerits, were really overlooked till the death of his predecessor lifted him into the Presidency. Andrew Johnson was a not very creditable "fifth wheel" to the administration until the crime of Booth lifted him into power.

John Tyler in vetoing the National Bank, acted in consonance with all his former instincts and declarations, for he never had pledged himself to favor, but had always opposed a National Bank. Andrew Johnson, in taking a course that tends to the restoration of slavery, and in crushing out all freedom from the freedmen, is acting in harmony with his life-long habits and instincts as a slaveholder, though he violates the Baltimore Platform and some of his speeches made during the war. The Whig party simply blundered in nominating Tyler, and the Republican party made a like blunder in nominating Johnson.

It took four vetoes to kill Tyler, so that Johnson's cup is yet probably only half full.

Tyler might at one time have become the candidate of the Democratic party, but he froze them off, by pretending to desire to act with the Whigs, and to form a new administration party. Johnson hopes to form a new organization, but his only political chance lies in his throwing himself bodily into the Copperhead ranks and asking no support from Republicans.

Tyler's administration party was a mere corporal's guard of ambitious young Whigs, headed by the versatile but unprincipled Caleb Cushing, who was a genius in matters of cunning, and an idiot on questions of principle. Johnson's party is the same corporal's guard led by Raymond, a copy of Caleb Cushing cut out on a smaller scale.

Tyler was backed by his Cabinet, at the head of which was the great Webster, who made speeches and wrote letters to prove the indivisibility of the party in power, and that it had "a Whig President, a Whig Congress, and a Whig people," in spite of any little differences of opinion that might exist between them. So Johnson retains his Cabinet, and Seward declares that "The Union is a fixed fact, and the country will be happy." Tyler defeated the bills which he vetoed. So, thus far, has Johnson.

Tyler was flattered by his own Washington organ and the Democratic press, with fulsome laudations and dishonest, disgusting flatteries, which led him to think that he was playing the role of Jackson, and was certain to be renominated by the people. Johnson is surrounded by the same atmosphere of lies. [illegible] did not get a single vote in the Democratic convention which he expected to nominate him. Neither will Johnson in any future convention. The only difference between the two is that John Tyler has got through with his agony, while Johnson is still in the agonies.

The first section of the Civil Rights Bill declares all the inhabitants of every State entitled to an absolute equality of civil rights, and forbids the enactment of any law inflicting upon a negro other penalties for any crime than are prescribed for whites, and the second section punishes with fine and imprisonment any Judge, Sheriff, or other officer of a State Court, who shall, in obedience to any such State law, aid in inflicting such penalty. Here is where the shoe pinches. The first section, being only the enunciation of a theory, is not objectionable to the pro-slavery party, provided it is not reduced to practice. From the moment, however, it is reduced to practice, as it is in the second section, and the transgressors of the law are threatened with exemplary punishment the theory loses its charms, and becomes "unconstitutional." It is useless to tell these squeamish constitutionalists that the Republic abides by its venerable practice of watching over the execution of its national laws. It is vain to assure them that the time for theorizing is past, and the time for practical administration of law arrived. It is vain to tell them that blood has been shed like water, for the very purpose of making the laws and institutions of the Republic practically consonant with its essential spirit. These deluded fools harp upon "State Rights" as absurdly as in the times of Calhoun, but they may as well attempt to galvanize that arch-traitor into life, as to put new life into his dead dogmas.

THE LIBERALS OF FRANCE.

In the present crisis of our country, when Congress and the people are engaged in a conflict with the one-man power of the President, it is not a little encouraging to find that the foremost men in France are preoccupied by the same solemn duties as far as their particular incubus is concerned. We have recently called attention to the forcible speech of M. Thiers and to the installation of Prevost-Paradol, and it will, no doubt, be equally interesting to many of our readers to know also something about some of the other champions of liberty, particularly as most of them are at the same time sympathisers with our party and antagonists of the pro-slavery sham Democracy.

Mr. Berryer, the veteran statesman and jurist, who was recently the object of a public ovation on his visit to England, is still active in the Legislature notwithstanding that he is bowed down by great age. Whenever he rises to speak there is still the old Jupiter frown upon his brow which formerly was the terror of his adversaries. He is poor, but independent, and has always been so. One day, after having been worn out by his arguments at the bar, he was seen to enter a nursery, where he spent a hundred francs for a bouquet of flowers, which he presented on the same evening to a lady, at whose house he spent part of the night in fashionable excitement.

Jules Favre is imposing in personal appearance as a Senator of ancient Rome. His towering forehead makes him one of the most marked personages in the Legislative Assembly.

Thiers is ever buttoned up in a green paletot and ever smiling, while his small hands ever grasp those of his colleagues in friendly converse, and his eyes sparkle brilliantly through his glasses, while he is speaking. The *Charivari* says that in his noble bearing he resembles Augustus; in his genius, the first Napoleon; in his statesmanlike aspect, Cavour; and in his intensity, Prudhomme.

Glais Bizoin looks thin and worn out, like a man consumed by an internal volcano. His head is bald; his beard thick; his voice hoarse; his whole person looks as unlike an ordinary parliamentarian as a pure blooded Arab race horse is unlike a common jade.

Garnier-Pages and Marie, both ex-members of the Republican Provisional Government, are both venerable personages; the former with his long hair flowing on the back of his head, looks like a philosopher, while his benign expression reveals the philanthropist. M. Marie, with his glasses fixed on his nose, and his constant activity, might be taken for a notary of the old school, if his noble cast of countenance did not disclose the genius of the humanitarian thinker.

M. Havin, the editor of the *Siecle*, resembles Mr. John Bright, not in size, but in the mingled expression of good nature and sagacity.

Jules Simon is beginning to grow bald, but he bears himself as erect as in his younger days, and looks every inch a man of great force and genius. But the most picturesque looking legislator of them all is Eugene Pelletan. His face is bony, his eye deep as a cavern but full of fire and fervor; his beard is long, and his whole presence calls to mind the revolutionary sires of 1793. His writings, like those of all idealistic reformers, are as full of honey as of vinegar, and when he speaks he fascinates those who listen to his insinuating and well-rounded periods; but if touched by the passion of ideas, the idyllic orator vanishes, and the inflexible man of action makes his appearance, shaking thrones, as his ideas shake the universal conscience of France.

SENATOR FOOT.

Vermont has lost her second Senator within a year. The long time colleague and friend of Senator Collamer died in Washington yesterday, in his sixty-fourth year. Solomon Foot was born in Cornwall, Addison county, Vt., November 19, 1802. He graduated at Middlebury College in 1826, and in 1827 was tutor in the University of Vermont. In 1831 he was admitted to the bar and settled at Rutland. In 1836, '37, '38, and in 1847, he represented Rutland in the Vermont Legislature, and in the last three years of his service was Speaker of the House. In 1836 he was a member of the Convention for altering the State Constitution, and made an elaborate speech in favor of creating a Senate as a co-ordinate branch of the State Legislature. In 1843 and again in 1844 he was elected a Representative in Congress, and in 1850 was elected to the United States Senate and again for the terms ending in '63 and '69. During a part of the Thirty-sixth and the whole of the Thirty-seventh Congress he was President *pro tem.* of the Senate. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864 and the oldest Senator on the floor of Congress in point of service. In 1854-5, Mr. Foot was chosen President of the Brunswick & Florida Railroad Company in Georgia, negotiated the bonds of the Company in England and purchased the iron for the road, after which he resigned the Presidency.

Senator Foot was not a man of brilliant parts, nor did he possess the solid acquirements of his late colleague Judge Collamer. He had a fine and rather imposing presence, and in his political action, he studied to meet the wishes and expectations of the freedom loving people of Vermont. He was very sure to be on the right side and in the right place in every emergency. His personal urbanity went a great way toward securing the political preferment which he enjoyed for so long a time. His career was distinguished by no great speech or act, but rather by uniform good conduct.

The Legislature of Vermont not being in session, the appointment of a Senator will devolve upon the Governor. We understand that Lieutenant Governor Underwood will probably be appointed to the vacancy. Mr. Underwood is, as any Vermont Senator must be, a thorough going Republican. It is important that the vacancy be filled at the earliest moment.

COLORED SUFFRAGE IN WISCONSIN.

The Supreme Court of Wisconsin has settled the long-contested and vexatious question of negro suffrage in that State, in accordance with the principles of right and true democracy. The Court has decided that colored men are entitled to vote under the amended Constitution of 1847. A. Johnson, acting President, decides that colored men are not citizens; but the Supreme Court of Wisconsin declares that they are citizens—as much as A. Johnson himself, and possessing as good a right to vote.

It is a favorite objection of the Copperheads that, if the blacks were endowed with the suffrage, they are too ignorant to know how to cast a ballot. The matter will be tested in Wisconsin next week, at the spring election. If they have so little sense as to vote the Copperhead ticket, we shall conclude that there is some truth in the aspersion cast on their intelligence. The colored men in Wisconsin number perhaps 700 to 800 voters, and furnished about 350 soldiers to the Union army. Every right-thinking man will rejoice over this righteous decision of the Supreme Court of our sister State, and will wish that the Supreme Court of Illinois may come to a similar conclusion. Some twenty years ago the Supreme Court of Ohio decided that colored men more than half white by parentage must be considered white men in the eye of the law, and entitled to the right of suffrage. The soundness and correctness of that decision has never been challenged or traversed.

An American Rajah of Borneo.

Our Singapore correspondent gave yesterday an interesting account of a territory, as large almost as that of Massachusetts, granted by the Sultan of Borneo to an American citizen. This American rajah of Borneo, who is now emulating the glories of the English rajah Brook, of Sarawack, is Capt. Walter M. Gibson, a gentleman whose adventurous spirit was described by Nathaniel Hawthorne in his last work on England, in which he refers to Captain Gibson's discoveries as among the most interesting reminiscences of his consular experience in Liverpool. Capt. Gibson has entertained for many years past the project of founding some settlement or other, in the Malay archipelago, and it will be remembered that his former exploits were rather suddenly interrupted by the Dutch authorities of those islands, who arrested the Yankee colonizer without ceremony. Mr. Gibson, on effecting his release, and after returning to this country, urged claims of indemnity against his Dutch jailers, and also published a glowing narrative of his adventures. Far, however, from being damped in his enthusiasm by the Malay prison, the gallant captain clung to his project with increased ardor, and eventually, in 1860, he repaired to Salt Lake with his spirited daughter, with a view of prevailing upon Brigham Young to fix the future abode of his colony in the Malay archipelago, but that region was fortunate enough to be saved from this Mormon visitation, and Mr. Gibson does not seem to have attained to any other achievement in Utah, than the pleasure of delivering lectures on his favorite scheme, which had, at least, a happy effect in improving the style of oratory to which the Latter Day Saints were accustomed. Since that time Mr. Gibson seems to have found his way back to Borneo, where he has, at last, accomplished the great object of his life and established a colony of which he is the ruler.

Mr. Gibson is a highly honorable, cultivated and enterprising man, and the Sultan of Borneo is to be congratulated for having given an opportunity to this go-ahead American of founding a commonwealth, the enlightenment and progress of which cannot fail in due time to react favorably upon the other parts of that remote empire.

The Detroit Daily Post.

The initial issue of the Detroit *Daily Post*, a paper started by Detroit capitalists, under the editorial management of Carl Schurz, made its appearance on the 27th inst. The newspaper, which is of quarto shape, starts off with a handsome advertising patronage, and is filled with well assorted news. Mechanically, it is not as handsome as it should be, and the quality of paper is decidedly confederate in hue. Editorially, it is managed with ability, and starts off on a stanch radical platform, adopting as its rule of action: "No compromise with wrong and injustice." We welcome this new comer in the field of journalism.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Contingency of a Presidential Coup D'Etat.

WILL HE COMPEL THE ADMISSION OF SOUTHERN MEMBERS BY FORCE?

The Modification of the Loan Bill.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 24.

CONCERNING A COUP D'ETAT.

Ever since the delivery of the intemperate harangue with which the President profaned the last anniversary of Washington's birthday, the possibility of attempts at extreme measures on the part of the Executive, to break the firm resistance to his reconstruction policy of a majority in Congress, has been eagerly discussed here. The knowledge of his obstreperous, passionate temperament, combined with his reckless, defiant, threatening utterances of late, has given rise to apprehensions, even among men not alarmists by nature, that, once launched upon a course of outright hostility toward Congress, he will not stop short of any means to make it submissive to his will and force the readmission of the rebel States. The contingency of a *coup d'etat* of some sort, indeed, has been contemplated seriously by the patriotic minds in and out of Congress.

As the readers of this correspondence must know by this time, I was not one of those who have been deceived in the past by misleading assurances as to the treacherous motives and sinister purposes of President Johnson. I always believed him capable of more evil than good. I accused him of duplicity and insidious intents, more than seven months ago, when the very whisper of a doubt of his faithfulness to the party that elected him, raised a perfect storm of reproach for causeless cavils and fault-finding. But, notwithstanding the low moral and political estimate I place upon the accidental occupant of the White House, I do not consider him foolish and corrupt enough to entertain thoughts of the criminal projects ascribed to him by superanxious patriots. Whatever his capacity for political iniquity may be, he has too much sense for such desperate ventures. And again, even though it were proved that he is bent upon accomplishing, by lawless violations, what he cannot bring about by constitutional means, there would not be any ground for serious alarm. Who has so small an opinion of the republican spirit of our people as to believe for a moment, that an attempt to effect the admission of Southern members into Congress by physical force, would be countenanced by any nominally formidable faction? Who knows so little of the deeply-rooted loyalty of the masses, as to suppose that it would find any more abettors in the North than did the rebellion in the glorious days of the popular uprising for the defence of the Union in the spring of 1861? A conspiracy for the subjection of Congress by brute force would have even less hope of popular support than had the conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government by assassination! The halter and eternal infamy would overtake its originators and supporters in less than no time. Some persons, more timid than others, seem to fear that the regular army might prove a willing instrument for the subjugation of the National Council. Those trembling souls should bear in mind that General Grant is at the head of the army. And if there be not assurance enough for them in this, let them sound the feelings of any officer and soldier within their reach. I have conversed with many officers, regulars and volunteers, upon this subject, and I undertake to say that there is not a man in uniform in this capital that could be prevailed on by any means to raise an arm against Congress.

THE LAST PIECE OF PRESIDENTIAL DUPLICITY.

An intense feeling of indignation, disgust and contempt toward the President has been produced in all true men here, by the last and most indecent and shameless piece of Executive duplicity, in connection with the party contest now progressing in Connecticut. Not even treacherous old Buchanan himself was ever guilty of such outrageous double-dealing as Andrew Johnson in his verbal assurances to Gen. Hawley, the Republican candidate for Governor, and in his written encouragement to Republican Conservatives to vote for the Democratic candidate, contained in his reply to the letter of the Hartford Postmaster. It is to be hoped that this scandalous development will at last open the eyes of the Republicans that have insisted all along upon the President's fidelity to the Union party. It now becomes an interesting question how Postmaster General Dennison will make good the allegations made in his letter in regard to the New Hampshire election, as to the hearty desire of the Administration for the success of the Republican candidates, and how Secretary Welles will reconcile his avowed predilection for Gen. Hawley with the President's openly proclaimed preference for his opponent.

THE MODIFICATION OF THE LOAN BILL.

The Committee of Ways and Means have had a hard time of it with their efforts to solve the intricate problem of the loan bill. The gap between the financial policy of the Secretary of the Treasury and the apparent sense of the majority regarding it, as developed by the recommitment of the bill, was sufficiently wide to render the construction of a bridge anything but an easy task. There was apparently a deep anxiety on the part of the Committee to prevent a fatal disagreement between Congress and the head of the administration of the public finances as to the line of action to be followed in the successful management of the latter. Whether this end has been attained by the amendments, with which the original bill was hurried through, on yesterday, remains to be seen. The tone of the letter of the Secretary, addressed to Mr. Morrill under date of day before yesterday, which was read during the debate on yesterday, and, I suppose, telegraphed in full to the press, indicates that he adheres very firmly to the policy advocated in his annual report. Moreover, he has declared uniformly within the last few days, to callers, that he will not be satisfied with any half-way reasons. Whether he will agree to follow the course dictated by the House, or make his continuance in his present position contingent upon closer conformance to his views will depend, no doubt, upon the relative support of the latter in the Senate.

The letter of the Secretary, referred to above, was in reply to a resolution of the Committee, requesting him to inform the Committee, whether the information, received by it through one of its members, to the effect that the Secretary is of opinion, that he is, without further legislation, sufficiently armed with power to warrant the policy announced in his late annual report, is correct. The Secretary wrote the Committee that it had been misinformed. The member who misunderstood his views and misled the Committee was Mr. Wentworth. The wrong impression as to the Secretary's wishes had the effect of creating a disposition among the members of the Committee to confine themselves to a bill simply defining more clearly the powers conferred on the Secretary by the act of March, 1863, until the reception of the correcting letter.

The Committee, with all but one exception, (Mr. Hooper,) voted to submit the bill with amendments to the House. But by this vote the several members did not propose to commit themselves as indorsing all the features of it. Mr. Wentworth was still in favor of giving the Secretary all the power asked for in the original bill, and Mr. Allison was still opposed to the foreign clause and to the giving authority to negotiate bonds below par.

Upon the first vote on the bill, no less than forty-seven were not voting. That considerable dodging was resorted to, seems undeniable. Of the Illinois delegation, Messrs. Washburne, Wentworth, Cullom, Moulton, Farnsworth, Kuykendall, Ross, Thornton and Marshall voted for, and Messrs. Baker, Cook, Bromwell and Harding against it. The Democrats supported the bill in a solid body.

Railroad fares on Southern roads vary from six to seven cents per mile. With the necessary travel of such Northern men as are seeking to draw out money invested South, and now locked in principal and interest by vigorous stay laws, Southern railroad corporations ought to declare frequent and healthy dividends.

FROM EUROPE.

Our London Correspondence.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ANGLO-REBEL ADMIRERS.

Extracts from the Aristocratic and Liberal Press on the Veto Message.

[From our Own Correspondent.]

LONDON, March 10, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S ENGLISH ADMIRERS.

I informed you, on Wednesday last, that President Johnson's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill had been welcomed with enthusiastic approbation by those organs of the English press which toiled heartily in behalf of rebellion during the past five years. The effect produced by the veto has been greatly heightened by Mr. Johnson's philippic on the anniversary of Washington's birthday; and it is becoming decidedly amusing to read, day after day, encomiums upon the President, filling the columns of papers which, until the present moment, have never written upon American affairs, social or political, but in a condemnatory and insulting tone. Our Anglo-Confederate organs are now striving with frantic energy to outvie each other in fulsome laudation of Mr. Johnson—all history, European as well as American, being ransacked for examples of courage, decision and patriotism worthy of being compared to him. Some of your *pseudo* "Democratic" and "Conservative" contemporaries may feel themselves at a loss for appropriate language when describing the virtues of your Chief Magistrate. In the interest, therefore, of such patriotic and loyal sheets as the Chicago *Times*, New York *World* and *Daily News*, Richmond *Examiner*, &c., I will proceed to give additional extracts from our London press eulogistic of President Johnson.

First of all the *Times*, not because it is simply the most influential of our newspapers, but still more as the apparent organ of Mr. Johnson in this country. If there be any sense of gratitude or common decency in your Executive, amongst his supporters in the North or admirers in Dixie, the *Times* ought to receive a vote of thanks or a tangible testimonial for its present earnest advocacy. Not a day now passes without a labored editorial in support of the President, whilst other Anglo-rebel organs confine themselves to a single comment on a steamer's news. Last Thursday, the morning after the receipt of Mr. Johnson's speech, *The Times* commenced its principal "leader" by comparing the President to Providence. But I must not spoil the panegyric by my poor words. Here is the unadulterated blasphemy:—

[From the Times, March 8.]

It was said by the great Athenian orator that Providence always deliberated better for the Republic than the Republic deliberated for itself. The same thing may be said with the greatest truth of the United States of America.

* * * * *

We cannot withhold our admiration from the position taken by Mr. Johnson and the manly vigor with which he maintains it. He does not appear to be gifted with much felicity or fluency of language, but his thoughts swell beyond his words, and give them a weight and dignity scarcely their own. He surely, if any man ever did, occupies nobly and worthily a great historic position. The destinies of millions of the human race depend upon him, and he rises fully to the height of the occasion.

* * * * *

We do not doubt that the President has decided on the wiser course, and we wish him all success in his mission of mercy and justice. No man has ever struggled in a nobler cause, and it is better to fail in such an enterprise than to succeed in a policy of tyranny, confiscation and proscription."

Having thus compared Providence to Andrew Johnson, *The Times* institutes a parallel next morning between the latter and George Washington.

[From the Times, March 9.]

"The memorable speech of President Johnson on Washington's birthday would not have been unworthy of the great founder of the American Republic.

* * * * *

"It is impossible not to admire the resolute will and truly patriotic spirit which give this outspoken declaration an interest far above the ordinary utterances of American Presidents. An equally striking merit, however, is its singular clearness, as an exposition of the sentiments which distinguish Mr. *Johnson's party, as it is now called*, from those which have hitherto appeared to engross the whole field of Northern politics.

* * * * *

"What appears certain is that he retains the confidence of the country, and that if in the last resort he should throw himself upon it, he will be able to rally around him all those dormant forces of moderation which, as Thucydides observes, determine the event of most revolutions."

The vein is not exhausted with Providence and Washington, for the *Times* returns to the charge this morning, Mr. Seward's speech at New York city being dragged into the discussion, and very much applauded. Finding itself in such distinguished company, the *Times* naturally enough begins to prophesy; and we are favored with the following information which I specially commend to those short-sighted Americans who think of running an anti-Times-Johnson ticket in the autumn.

[From the Times, March 10.]

"The elections of next autumn will probably leave the President master of the field, if, indeed, Congress does not give way during the present session. The extreme section of the Republican party, formidable as it is, no longer possesses the advantage of contending for a great cause."

It now becomes my pleasure and duty to quote "My Grandmother's" opinion of Mr. Johnson, "my Grandmother" being occasionally known as "Sairey Gamp," although she calls herself "for short" *The Morning Herald*. The old lady is somewhat stiff in her joints—probably from rheumatic gout, mixed with senility, both being good aristocratic, tory complaints—and she cannot get about as fast as her companions; moreover, the dear old lady is getting deaf, and it takes several days for any news to affect her tympanum. No wonder, then, she never heard of the President's veto until several days after it reached her contemporaries. But, on Thursday last, the pompous old dame was delivered of the following:

[From the Morning Herald, March 8.]

"The birthday of Washington has witnessed an open, total and irreconcilable breach between President Johnson and the Radical faction.

* * * * *

"We have little doubt that, in the struggle with the Radical party, the President will prevail. The Executive has always been strong enough to hold its own against Congress; and the war has greatly strengthened the President, while it has added little to the credit or authority of the Senate, and still less to those of the House. The Supreme Court, with the exception of Mr. Chase, whose appointment to the Chief Justiceship was, perhaps, the worst act of Mr. Lincoln's administration, appears inclined to the Presidential policy. The real governing power in the South—the only power which can effect or prevent the restoration of State Government and State legislation there—is the army; and over the army Congress has no influence whatever. The constitutional control rests with the President."

The sanguinary old creature would be most delighted if Mr. Johnson would *Bismarck* or *2d December* the two Houses of Congress. Next in precedence to "My Grandmother," is her foster sister Betsy Prig, who has been quite inconsolable since the death of her nice young man "Manhattan." The *Standard* rids herself of the following:

[From the Standard, March 9.]

"That the Radical chiefs intend his assassination we do not believe; *that they would gladly profit by it, and that their language may stir up some fanatic admirer of John Brown, some hearer of Mr. Beecher or Parson Brownlow to attempt it, is by no means impossible.* But Mr. Johnson's courage has been too severely tried to be shaken by any such fears.

* * * * *

"It is certain that no American population, North or South, will endure the presence of hordes of idle, semi-savage vagrants or squatters, like the negroes of Jamaica; and any law which is intended to exempt the negroes from the control of the States in which they live, or to relieve them from the application of legislative compulsion to industry, would only insure them a brief period of degrading sloth and safe indulgence, to be followed at no distant period by measures no longer directed to civilize them and induce them to work, but to get rid of them. Thus, even to the negroes themselves, the kindness of the Radicals is consummate cruelty; and it is not pretended that their policy is favorable to any other interests than those of the blacks. The only hope for the restoration of industry, commerce and cultivation in the South, and for the reconstruction of the Union on any better basis than that of armed force and sullen submission—the only possibility of a rational and practicable solution of the great problem of negro emancipation, lies in the defeat of the Radical party and the triumph of the Presidential policy. That such may be the result of the contest must be the earnest wish of every man who has not suffered prejudice to render him utterly deaf to reason, or party passions and political sectarianism to divest him of all generous feeling."

The *Morning Post*, with one leg on the fence thinks—

[From the Morning Post, March 8.]

"There is good reason for believing that the wise and firm policy of the President will carry the nation with him."

The rum-hole organ and purveyor of political *pabulum* to the whiskey-sodden intelligence of the British bummer, descants in this wise on President (sic) Johnson's sober remarks:

[From the Morning Advertiser, March 8.]

"The latest news from America, which will be found in another part of our paper, favor the opinion which we have already expressed, that the firmest will, the most resolute determination, will prevail. Such seems to be the present order of things, whether at Paris, at Berlin, or at Washington."

* * * * *

I hope your readers will like this association—Bismarck, Louis Napoleon, Andrew Johnson & Co. The *Tiger* then continues, thus characterizing the President's speech:

"This is bold and defiant language. None but a man of stern resolution could employ it. Mr. Johnson is, to all appearance, just the man for the crisis. He rises with the emergency. Probably there is not another man within the extensive limits of the United States more fitted for the troublous times through which, it is clear, those States are destined to pass. Who knows but that Providence may have specially raised him up to avert from America the horrors of internal anarchy, scarcely more to be dreaded than the frightful war in which the United States were so recently engaged."

The Jew organ of Whitechapel, the *Daily Telegraph*, follows up its remarks upon the Veto with the following observations upon the speech:

[From the Daily Telegraph, March 8.]

"Mr. Johnson's speech to the vast crowd that beleaguered the White House is like the sound of a trumpet, and its effect must have been prodigious. The Northern leaders in Congress were denounced as guilty of the very crime with which they charged the Southern secessionists, that of plotting for the destruction of the Union. Nor did the President hesitate, at the demand of his audience, to name Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips as politicians who had labored for the destruction of the Government; and he charged them even with attempting his life, by giving encouragement to "men having assassination brooding in their bosoms."

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"Mr. Seward, too, has broken his long silence on matters of internal policy, and he vigorously defends the President against the very men with whom the Secretary has been closely united by party ties for half his life. It is, he asserts, impossible to restore the Union by any other means than those which Mr. Johnson has adopted."

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"Mr. Seward's vast influence with the Republicans will induce the mass of the Conservative members of that organization to rally round him and form a *Johnson party, with which the Democrats will at once unite*; and there can be little doubt that it would embrace a considerable majority of the people. The news previously received had, indeed, prepared us for discord in the Republican ranks."

Were it not for unfairly occupying your space, I might give extracts from our weekly papers and reviews, showing that all the representatives of aristocracy amongst the English press are loudly eulogistic of President Johnson. I must confine myself, however, to this day's *Saturday Review*, a paper which "is nothing if not critical." The *Saturnine* says:

[From the Saturday Review, March 10.]

"*For the first time since the beginning of his struggle with the majority of the Congress, Mr. Johnson appears to have lost his temper.*"

* * * * *

"The arguments by which, in accordance with custom, the President supports his decision, seem practically forcible, and, on constitutional grounds, conclusive; *yet it must be admitted that there is strong evidence to support the opinion that some exceptional machinery for the protection of the negroes is provisionally required.*"

I am inclined to believe that the article, from which the above are extracts, got into the *Saturday Review* by a mistake.

JEFF. DAVIS' ENGLISH ORGAN IN FAVOR OF MR. JOHNSON.

Your readers know all about the famous rebel newspaper in the metropolis, the *Index*. When secesh caved in, (so far as fighting was concerned,) so did the *Index*. When secesh found that fighting wouldn't pay, it took the oath and tried the "constitution" dodge; thereupon, the *Index* changed too, and is now called the *Cosmopolitan*. The office is the same, at 201 Strand; the sentiments are the same, only slightly modified on account of circumstances, and the editor is the same, namely, Colonel Fuller, formerly editor of the N. Y. *Evening Mirror*, which concern didn't pay. I send you the entire of the *Cosmopolitan's* article, hoping that all "Conservative Republicans" may read it. If they like it, they'll like anything.

[From the Cosmopolitan, March 10.]

Has Andrew Johnson saved his country? God only knows. Who can tell what a day may bring forth? Who can say whether we are witnessing the end of a party struggle, or the commencement of a sure and desolating revolution? We hope, for the sake of America and of civilization, that the brave conduct of the President of the United States has utterly and for ever defeated the Black Republican faction. Yet we dare not be too sanguine that the victory is already complete. Is it likely that the enemies of Mr. Johnson will submit to the executive and to the laws of their country without a struggle? For full thirty years these men have been agitating against the South and for supremacy. During four years of deadly conflict they waded to power through a sea of fraternal blood. What! shall they now relinquish the prize? Having killed, shall they not take possession? It may be that, terror-stricken, they will, with half-smothered words of impotent threats on their lips, and with curses in their black malignant hearts, succumb. But it is not likely. We may rather expect them to resort to their old tactics—sowing strife between races, and classes, and sects, and striving to excite others to commit the bloody crimes which they desire to be committed, but are themselves too cowardly to commit. Happily, Andrew Johnson is conscious of the cruelty and unscrupulousness of his enemies, and we trust that he will beware of the assassination with which he is threatened by the demon-like fanaticism and ferocity of his Black Republican enemies.

WHAT ENGLISH LIBERALS THINK OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S HARANGUE.

As a rule, the friends of freedom in this country are mournful and silent upon the President's veto, and still more upon his extraordinary speech. The *Daily News* of this city essayed to excuse the former, very greatly to the astonishment and disgust of its supporters; and it is now seeking to efface the impression produced by its hasty and thoughtless article of last Monday. The *Star* was silent upon the veto, being literally staggered by such an unexpected blow; but it spoke out on the speech, last Thursday morning, and did not at all mince matters. Your readers may take the following extract from Mr. Bright's organ as the exact expression of opinion of the great body of America's admirers and friends in this country:

[From the Star, March 8.]

Mr. Johnson uses violent language. While Mr. Seward in honeyed words, tells the people of New York that the country is in no peril, the President affirms that it is in the midst of another civil war. While the more diplomatic Secretary of State tempers his condemnation of the action of Congress by expressing his belief that neither the Presidential nor the Congressional policy would, if adopted, endanger the public security, the President hurls invectives at Thaddeus Stevens, Charles Sumner, and Wendell Phillips, as disturbers of the peace, as marplots, whose influence is wholly evil. While in somewhat maudlin phraseology, Mr. Seward is using the telegraph to assure his admirers that the country "is safe" and the Union "restored," and that the President by his speech will make the nation "happy," Andrew Johnson is talking in a tragic strain about assassin plots against himself, and comparing his own blood, before it is shed, and in the absence of the slightest element of personal danger, to the blood of martyrs, which, as he has told us for the thousandth time, is the seed of the church. Mr. Johnson should remember that by his present policy, and by the speeches with which he upholds it, he has disarmed the only party from which he might have apprehended violence or a martyr's death. It has not been the practice of the anti-slavery party to employ the weapons of the assassin, often as they have been called upon to endure outrage, from the time that Garrison was mobbed and Lovejoy murdered, down to the memorable tragedy which is still fresh in the sorrowful recollection of the civilized world. Nobody was ever assassinated who took the Southern side. It will be well, however, to ascertain what reasons exist for this display of gasconade.

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Meanwhile it is ominous that the English journals which are the most eager to support Mr. Johnson, and to exhaust the language of panegyric in his honor, are precisely those who only a few months ago were his and his predecessor's most unscrupulous defamers. It is melancholy that a man in the President's position, should have deserved praise from such quarters.

We await with anxiety the result of this contest between Charles, Strafford and the barons, on the one hand, and the Parliament and people on the other. We want to be quite sure that your war has not been fought for nothing; to learn, in fine, that America is not France or Prussia.

POSTSCRIPT, (5 p. m.)—There is a general dearth of news in Europe this week. Public attention seems to be directed almost solely to events now transpiring in America. Next week we have the introduction into Parliament of the new Reform Bill; and we appear to be saving our energies for the discussion of that important measure. What the principle of the bill is to be still continues a secret.

It is semi-officially denied in Paris to-day that the French Government has consented to prolong the Extradition Treaty with England.

MONEY MARKETS.

Business is dull. Consols are rather firm, standing to-day [illegible]. Little doing in other stocks.

JOHN BULL, JUN'R.

ANOTHER LETTER.

The Russell Resignation Canard—How it Originated—Decline of the London Times—Jamaica Affairs.

LONDON, March 10.

A CRUEL FALSEHOOD.

One of the most cruel untruths of which even the *Times* was ever guilty was perpetrated last Wednesday morning by that journal. In the postscript to my letter on that day, I referred to the *Times'* announcement of the probable resignation of Earl Russell at an early if not immediate date; but I was careful to describe the report as merely a rumored reconstruction of the Ministry, preferring not to indorse a statement of so much importance until I had made inquiries in responsible quarters in regard to it. Your readers would have been amazed could they have seen our London papers next morning. All of them, without exception, levelled their batteries upon their big contemporary; such organs of the press as the aristocratic *Morning Post* and the aristocratic dirt-eating *Daily Telegraph* being loudest in their abuse of what journalistic kid-gloveness prevented them calling a downright lie. The *Times* itself was compelled to eat its own words the very same morning, confessing in a straight-out manner that its previous day's information was based upon a rumor, but that its authority for the news was of the most authoritative character. Nothing could better prove the extreme gullibility of our middle and upper classes than the effect produced in business circles by the *Times'* well-planned, yet obviously false, statement. The public funds immediately fell a quarter per cent, and every other description of stock, with the great exception of all American securities, were still worse affected. The numerous foreign mail steamers, which leave Liverpool and Southampton every Wednesday, carried the startling news to distant parts of the earth; and thus, wherever commerce can be influenced by political changes, the *Times* has struck a blow which may produce the most disastrous effects. Whatever all of us may think of the *Times*, however much as we may abominate the cause which it espouses, none of us, the world over, will question or deny its vast influence and consummate ability. We have a right to assume that, in view of the present status of Earl Russell's administration and its great majority in Parliament, the *Times* could not have believed in the possibility of the Premier's resignation; and the time-honored question, "*cui bono?*" therefore comes up with startling appropriateness. What could have been its motive in thus deceiving its readers and paralyzing for the time being, the interests of trade and commerce? If we may accept the explanation of those qualified to give an opinion, that motive was a double-barrelled one:—first, a design to damage the Government, thereby imperilling the approaching Reform bill; *second*, a stock-jobbing trick by which the proprietors and employes of the paper might benefit themselves by damaging the rest of the community.

There is no better place for obtaining sound information on passing events in this country than in the lobbies, refreshment rooms and other localities of the House of Parliament. News spreads there with telegraphic rapidity; a false report is immediately sifted and confuted (provided it relates to any domestic event), and the originator becomes quickly unmasked. Last Thursday evening—the day subsequent to the *Times* libellous statement—I was chatting with one of the chief officials of our "Congress," and, in the course of conversation, I asked him who was considered to be the authority for the *Times'* report. "Oh!" said he, "we trace it to Bob Lowe." "Bob Lowe" is none other than the Right Honorable Robert Lowe, a member of the Privy Council, a subordinate member of the late Lord Palmerston's administration, and the deus ex machina of the *Times*. This "Bob Lowe" is an Albino, physically, mentally and politically. He is, moreover, a man of queer ability, which he uses in a very queer manner. He professes to be a Liberal, and sits on the Government side of the House of Commons; but his speeches of late years have invariably been in favor of the Conservatives, and he is now regarded as the would-be wet-nurse of the Tory party. The man's impudence reminds one strongly of his prototype Dazzle, in "London Assurance." I heard him called the other day by one of the greatest chiefs of the Liberal party "an insolent fellow," a description which accurately portrays his manner in the House of Commons—and the feeling with which he is regarded by the country.

DECLINE OF THE "TIMES."

I do not think that any misstatement, or trick, of the *Times* has ever damaged it so much as this editorial declaration with regard to the ministry. One thing is beyond cavil. That "leading organ" has been going down hill slowly, but surely, during the past five years; not so much on account of the increasing and able rivalry of the cheap press, as in consequence of its own mismanagement. The penny papers possess in the aggregate an enormous capital; such journals as the *Morning Star*, *Daily Telegraph*, *Standard*, and the innumerable list of local dailies like the *City Press*, *Clerkenwell News*, *West London Advertiser*, &c., are constantly decreasing its circulation, the latter set depriving it of its advertisers little by little, while the former match it in the ability of its leading articles, and compete with it in obtaining early news from all sources, foreign and domestic. There are, besides, very influential organs of public opinion in the provinces, such as the Manchester *Guardian*, Manchester *Examiner and Times*, Liverpool and Birmingham *Post*, *Leeds Mercury*, *Scotsman*, &c., which gave all the news to be found in the *Times*, and therefore render its purchase unnecessary. Still, John Bull is a strong conservative, and the "Thunderer" of former days might have kept up against its able antagonists had its former ability continued. Your late troubles were the turning point in its career. I do not mean to say that its false prognostications in regard to that colossal struggle seriously damaged it, because its readers,—in other words, the governing classes of this country—wished to be deceived; but the result showed that the *Times* was mortal and fallible, and its four years' mistakes will ultimately form a principal count in the impeachment against it. The unmasking of its editor, Thaddeus Delane, by Mr. Cobden, and the series of crushing blows struck against it and him by that terrible champion of liberty and truth, were the signal of its fall; and seeing that it was fast losing its hold upon the public, it has since endeavored to maintain its position by the manufacture of sensational news. The *Times* has many enemies, men whom it cannot silence, and who possess greater power than it. I was informed lately by an eminent stockholder in the city that the annual advertisement of the Peruvian stockholders, which fills several columns of our metropolitan dailies, is never sent to the *Times*. One of the leading members of the present government (Earl Russell) is a partner in the house which negotiated the loan, and he has all along voiced the list being sent to this paper. My attention was called to the fact on the day the figures appeared in the daily *News* and other journals, and I was rather astonished to find the list in the *Times* on the following morning. But the explanation showed that the *Times* copied it from its contemporaries and inserted the figures without payment, so that the public might not perceive the advertisement was refused to it. It is not to be supposed that a paper which has, during so many years, enjoyed the highest reputation for sagacity and business tact can, all at once fall from its high estate; but the end cannot be far off when the great mercantile houses of this metropolis begin to snub it by refusing to send their advertisements to Printing House Square.

A change was made in the management of the paper at the commencement of the new year, but the change has not been productive of the anticipated good. It is now rumored in the Clubs and city that the proprietors have decided upon a radical reform in the editorial department, so as to bring the *Times* up to the spirit of the age and to place it, as it formerly was, in the advance of public opinion. Any change must be for the better. During the past twenty-five years, the "Thunderer" has been the Mephistopheles of our press, suborning and seducing the majority of its contemporaries from the cause of freedom and truth to the rankest toryism and tyranny. Conversion may save its soul; but there are few Englishmen now-a-days, even amongst its daily readers, who would not, if they had the power, consign it to immediate and irretrievable perdition.

JAMAICA.

Another West India mail has brought us the news of the Royal Commission having got well to work, and our daily papers have this week been full of details from the Jamaica press, letters from "special correspondents," and editorial comments. It may be laid down as a general rule that the tory organs side with Governor Eyre, and that the majority of the English papers, being liberal, are in favor of the blacks and impartial justice. The tories are very foolishly making the question a party one, and we may therefore look for some splendid fights before the matter is settled. The evidence taken by the Royal Commission will be laid before Parliament, which will pronounce decision upon it; and I hazard very little in asserting that an immediate result will be the arraignment of Mr. Eyre and his principal subordinates before the courts of this country. Many of our papers have withheld all expression of opinion upon the case until Eyre was heard in his own defence; but now that his evidence has been taken, and he has utterly failed to give reasons for his bloodthirsty policy, they are down upon him in unmeasured terms. I cannot lose faith in my countrymen when I find them almost unanimously condemning the acts of our West India slave-drivers—when, by the terrible pressure of public opinion, even the *Times* mildly berates Eyre and his confederates, and the *Saturday Review* is working its catapult against the iniquity in Jamaica with tetanic energy. The whole Cabinet is known to be very decided that impartial justice shall be done, and the feeling in the House of Commons is unmistakable since the receipt of the news from the West Indies. Your readers will therefore understand without difficulty that the anti-slavery sentiment of this country has received a most blessed impulse; while the aristocratic element—in other words the slavery-loving class of England—has a dreadful foreboding of fiery indignation. Does President Johnson know what is passing in Jamaica?

GEN. LEE'S TESTIMONY.

Conclusion of the Examination of Gen. Robert E. Lee before the Reconstruction Committee.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 27.

By Mr. Howard:

Question. Is there a general dislike of Northern men among secessionists?

Answer. I suppose they would prefer not to be associated with them; I do not know whom they would select as associates.

Q. Do they avoid and ostracise their society?

A. They might avoid them. They would not select them as associates, unless there was reason. I do not know that they would associate with them until they became acquainted. I think it probable they would not admit them into their social circles.

By Mr. Blow:

Q. What is the position of the colored men in Virginia with reference to the persons they work for? Do you think they would prefer to work for Southern men?

A. I think it very probable that they would prefer Northern men, although I have no facts to govern me.

Q. That fact having been stated very frequently in reference to cotton States, does it result from fear of bad treatment on the part of the population, or from the idea that they will be fairly treated by the new comers? What is your observation in that respect in regard to Virginia?

A. I have no means of forming an opinion. I do know some cases in Virginia. I know of numbers of the blacks engaging with their old masters, and I know a good many who prefer to go off and look for new homes. Whether it is from any dislike of their former masters, or from a desire to change, or that they feel more free and independent, I do not know.

Q. What is your opinion in regard to the material interests of Virginia? Do you think they will be equal to what they were before the rebellion under the changed aspect of affairs?

A. It will take a long time for them to reach their former standard. I think that after some years they will reach it, and I hope they will succeed, but it can't be immediately, in my opinion. It will take a number of years. I think, on the whole, the condition of things in Virginia is hopeful, both in regard to its material interests and the future peace of the country.

Q. Suppose that this policy of President Johnson's should be all you anticipate, do you think that the result will be the gradual restoration of the old feeling?

A. That would be the natural result, I think, and I see no other way in which that result can be brought about.

Q. There is a fear in the public mind that the friends of the policy in the South adopt it because they see in it the means of regaining the political position which they lost in the recent contest. Do you think that this is the main idea with them, or that they look upon it as the best means of restoring civil government and the peace and prosperity of their respective States?

A. As to the first point you make, I do not know that I ever heard any person speak upon it. I never heard the points separated. I have heard them speak generally as to the effect of the policy of President Johnson. The feeling, as I know now, is that there is not that equality extended to them as is enjoyed by the North.

Q. You do not feel down there that while you accept the result, we are not as generous as we ought to be?

A. They think the North can afford to be generous.

Q. Is that the feeling down there?

A. Yes; and they think it the best policy—that is those who reflect upon the subject, and are able to judge.

Q. I understand it to be your opinion that generosity and liberality toward the entire South would be the surest means of regaining their good opinion?

A. Yes, and the speediest.

By Mr. Howard—Q. I understand you to say, General, that you had no apprehension of any combination among leading secessionists to renew the war?

A. I have no reason in the world to think so.

Q. Have you heard that subject talked over among any of the politicians?

A. No, sir. I have not heard that matter even suggested.

Q. Let me put another political state of things. Suppose the Executive Government of the United States should be held by a President, who, like Mr. Buchanan, rejected the right of coercion, so called, and suppose a Congress should exist here entertaining the same political opinions, thus presenting to the once rebel States the opportunity of again seceding from the Union, would they or not, in your opinion, avail themselves of that opportunity, or some of them?

A. I suppose it would depend upon the circumstances existing at the time. If their feelings should remain embittered and their affections alienated from the rest of the States, I think it very probable they might do so provided they thought it was to their interest.

Q. Do you not think that at the present there is a deep-seated feeling of dislike toward the United States on the part of the masses of the secessionists?

A. I do not know that there is any deep-seated dislike. I think it probable there may be some animosity still existing among some of the people at the South.

Q. Is there not a deep-seated feeling of disappointment and chagrin at the result of the war?

A. I think at the time they were disappointed in the result of the war.

Q. Do you mean to be understood as saying that there is not a condition of discontent against the Government of the United States, among the secessionists generally?

A. I know of none.

Q. Are you prepared to say that they respect the Government of the United States, and the loyal people of the United States, so much at the present time as to perform their duties as citizens of the United States and of the State, faithfully and well?

A. I believe they will perform all the duties that they are required to perform. I think that is the general feeling, so far as I know.

Q. Do you think that it would be practicable to convict a man for treason for having taken part in this rebellion by a Virginia jury, without picking it with a direct reference to a verdict of guilty?

A. On that point I have no knowledge, and I do not know what they would consider treason against the United States. Do you mean past acts?

Mr. Howard—Yes sir.

Witness—I have no knowledge as to what their views on that subject in the past are.

Q. You understand my question? Suppose a jury was empannelled in your own neighborhood, taken by lot, would it be practicable to convict, for instance, Jeff. Davis, for having levied war upon the United States and having committed the crime of treason?

A. I think it very probable that they would not consider he had committed treason.

Q. Suppose a jury had been clearly and plainly instructed by the court that such an act of war upon the United States on the part of Mr. Davis or any other leading man constituted the crime of treason under the Constitution of the United States, would the jury regard those instructions, and, with the facts plainly in proof before them, convict the offender?

A. I do not know what they would do.

Q. Do not they generally suppose that it was not treason against the United States?

A. I do not think that they so consider it.

Q. In what light would they view it? What would be their excuse or justification? I refer to the past.

A. I am referring to the past and the feelings they would have. So far as I know they look upon the action of a State in withdrawing itself from the Government of the United States as coercing the individuals of the State along with it, and that the State was responsible for the act and not the individuals.

Q. And that the ordinance of secession so-called would stand as their justification for bearing arms against the Government of the United States?

A. Yes, sir; they would consider the act of the State as legitimate, and that they were merely using a reserved power which they had a right to do.

Q. State, if you please, (and if you feel disinclined to answer the question you need not do so,) what your personal views on that question were.

A. That was my view, that the act of Virginia in withdrawing herself from the United States carried me along as a citizen of Virginia, and that her laws and her acts were binding on me.

Q. And that you felt to be your justification in taking the course you did?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. I have been told, General, that you have remarked to some of your friends in conversation that you were wheedled [illegible]

A. I do not recollect ever making any such remark. I do not think I ever made it.

Q. If there be any other matter about which you wish to speak on this occasion, do so freely.

A. Only in reference to that last question you put to me. I may have said, and I may have believed, that the position of the two sections which they held to each other, was brought about by the politicians of the country; that the great masses of the people, if they understood the real question, would have avoided it; but not that I have never been individually wheedled by the politicians.

Q. That is probably the origin of the whole thing?

A. I may have said that; but I do not even recollect that; but I believe that at the time it was an unnecessary condition of affairs, and might have been avoided, if forbearance and wisdom had been practiced on both sides.

Q. You say that you do not recollect having sworn allegiance and fidelity to the confederate government?

A. I do not recollect it, nor do I know it was ever required. I was regularly commissioned in the army of the Confederate States; but I don't really recollect that an oath was required. If it was, I have no doubt I took it, or if it had been required I would have taken it.

Q. Is there any other fact which you desire to state to the Committee?

A. No, sir, I am ready to answer any question which you think proper to put to me.

Q. How would an amendment to the Constitution be received by secessionists, or by the people at large, allowing colored people, or certain classes of them, to exercise the right of voting at elections?

A. I think, so far as I can form an opinion, that in such an event they would object.

Q. They would object to such an amendment?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Suppose an amendment should, nevertheless, be adopted, conferring on blacks the right of suffrage, would that, in your opinion, lead to scenes of violence or breaches of the peace between the two races in Virginia?

I think it would excite unfriendly feelings between the two races. I cannot pretend to say to what extent it would go; but that would be the result.

Q. Are you acquainted with the proposed amendment now pending in the Senate of the United States?

A. No, sir, I am not. I scarcely ever read a paper.

[The substance of the proposed amendment was here explained to the witness by Mr. Conkling.]

A. So far as I can judge, I do not think the State of Virginia would object to it.

Q. Would she consent, under any circumstances, to allow the black people to vote, even if she were to gain a larger number of Representatives in Congress?

A. That would depend upon her interest. If she had the right of determining that, I don't see why she would object, if it were to her interest to admit those people to vote. That might overrule any objection that she had to it.

Q. What, in your opinion, would be the practical result? Do you think that Virginia would consent to allow a negro to vote?

A. I think that at present she would accept the smaller representation. I do not know what the future may develope. If it should be plain to her that these persons will vote properly and understandingly, she might admit them to vote.

By Mr. Blow:

Q. Do you not think it would turn a good deal in the State upon the value of the labor of the black people, and upon the amount which they produce?

A. In a good many States in the South and in a good many counties in Virginia, if the black people were allowed to vote, it would, I think, exclude a proper representation—that is, a proper intelligent representative would not be elected—and rather than suffer that injury, they would not let them vote at all.

Q. Do you not think, then, the question as to whether any Southern State would allow the colored people the right of suffrage, in order to increase representation, would depend a good deal on the amount which the colored people might contribute to the wealth of the State, in order to secure two things—1st, larger representation, and, 2d, the influence derived?

A. I think they would determine the question more in deference to their opinion as to the manner in which these votes would be exercised, and whether they consider these people qualified to vote. My own opinion is, that at this time they cannot vote intelligently, and that giving them the right of suffrage would open the door to a good deal of demagogism, and lead to embarrassments in various ways. What the future may prove, how intelligent they may become, with what eyes they may look upon the interest of the State in which they may reside, I cannot say more than you can.

Q. Is there any sympathy felt in the South for those schemes of emigration to Mexico?

A. I believe that most of the people have not any sympathy with them. There are individuals who think their interests would be benefited, and, indeed, that their prospects at home are so poor now that it is like losing their lives to remain. That feeling was stronger at the first cessation of hostilities than it is now. At this time it seems to be subsiding.

By Mr. Howard:

Q. I will put one question to you which you may respond to or not as you please. I wish to inquire whether you had any knowledge, while you were in command at Richmond, of the cruelties practised toward the Union prisoners at Libby Prison and Belle Island?

A. I never knew that any cruelties were practised, and I have no reason to believe that they were practised. I can believe, and I had reason to believe, that privations may have been experienced among the prisoners, because I know that provision and shelter could not be provided them.

Q. Were you not aware that those prisoners were dying from cold and starvation?

A. I was not.

By Mr. Howard:

Q. I desire that you shall speak your mind fully and freely on this subject, for it is useless to conceal from you the fact that those scenes have created a sad feeling in the hearts of the people of the North?

A. As regards myself, I never had any control over the prisoners, except those that were captured on the field of battle. Those it was my business to send to Richmond, to the proper officer, who was then the Provost Marshal General. In regard to their disposition afterward I had no control. I never gave an order about it. It was entirely in the hands of the War Department.

Q. Not in your hands?

A. Not in mine.

Q. Did these scenes come at all to your knowledge?

A. Never. No report was ever made to me about it. There was no call for any to be made to me. I did hear—it was mere hearsay—that statements had been made to the War Department, and that everything had been done to relieve them that could be done, even, finally, so far as to offer to send them to some point—Charleston was one point named—if they would be relieved by the United States authorities and taken to their homes; but whether that is true or not, I do not know. It was merely a report that I heard.

Q. Were you in the same ignorance of the scenes at Andersonville and Salisbury?

A. I never knew who commanded at Andersonville until I saw in the papers, after the cessation of hostilities, that Captain Wirz had been arrested on that account, nor do I know who commanded at Salisbury.

Q. And of course you knew nothing of the scenes of cruelty about which complaints have been made at these places?

A. Nothing in the world. As I said before, I supposed they suffered from the want of ability on the part of the Confederate States to supply their wants. At the very beginning of the war I knew that there were sufferings of prisoners on both sides; but as far as I could, I did everything in my power to relieve them, and urged the establishment of a cartel, which was established by Mr. Blair.

Q. It has been frequently asserted that the Confederate soldiers feel more kindly toward the Government of the United States than any other portion of the people of the South. What are your observations on that point?

A. From the Confederate soldiers I have heard no expression of any other opinion. They looked upon the war as a necessary evil, and went through it. I have seen them relieve the wants of the Federal soldiers in the field. The orders always were that the whole should be treated alike. Parties were sent out to take in Federal wounded as well as the Confederate, and the surgeons were told to treat the one as they did the other. These orders have been given by me repeatedly, on every field.

Q. Do you think that the good feeling on their part, toward the rest of the people, has continued since the close of the war?

A. I know nothing to the contrary. I made several efforts to exchange the prisoners after the cartel was suspended. I don't know why it was suspended. I do not know, to this day, which side took the initiative. I know that there were constant complaints made on both sides. I merely knew it from public rumor. I offered to General Grant, around Richmond, that we should, ourselves, exchange all the prisoners in our hands. There was a committee from the Christian Association, I think, which reached Petersburg, and made an application to me for a passport to visit all the prisoners at the South. It was not the authority; that it could be only obtained from the war department at Richmond, but that neither they nor I could relieve the sufferings of the prisoners; that the only thing to be done for them was to exchange them, and to show I would do whatever was in my power, I offered them to send to City Point all prisoners in Virginia and North Carolina, over which my command extended, provided they returned an equal number of mine, man for man. I reported this to the war department, and received an answer that they would place at my command all prisoners at the South, if the proposition was accepted. I heard nothing more on the subject.

Q. Has there been any considerable change in the number of the negro population in Virginia during the last four years?

A. I suppose it has diminished, but I do not know.

Q. Diminished in consequence of more negroes going South than was made up by the natural increase?

A. My general opinion is that the number has diminished, and for the reason you give.

Q. I suppose that the mass of negroes in Virginia at the present time are able to work; that there are not many helpless ones among them?

A. There are helpless ones certainly, but I do not know to what extent.

Q. What is your opinion about its being an advantage to Virginia to keep them there at all? Do you not think that Virginia would be better off if the colored population were to go to Alabama, Louisiana, and the other Southern States?

A. I think it would be better for Virginia if she could get rid of them. That is no new opinion with me. I have always thought so, and have always been in favor of emancipation—gradual emancipation.

Q. As a question of labor alone, do you not think that the labor which would flow into Virginia, if the negroes left it for the cotton States, would be far more advantageous to the State and to its future prosperity?

A. I think it would be for the benefit of Virginia, and I believe that everybody there would be willing to aid it.

Q. Do you not think that the State of Virginia is absolutely injured and its future impaired by the presence of the black population there?

A. I think it is.

Q. And do you not think it is peculiarly adapted to the quality of labor which would flow into it from its natural resources, in case it was made more attractive by the absence of the colored race?

A. I do.

FIERCE TORNADO.

Terrible Loss of Property—Buildings Destroyed—One Person Killed—Twenty or Thirty Wounded.

[From the Sullivan (Ill.) Express.]

On last Tuesday evening, March 20th, our community was visited by the most terrific tornado that has ever swept over this part of the country. Its width was not more than about three hundred yards, and seemed to be a gigantic whirlwind. It struck this county on the west line, near the southwest corner of the county, and passed through its whole width in a northeasterly direction, towards Arcola, in Douglas county, scattering terror, confusion, destruction and death along its terrible course. Great old trees were uprooted and carried to a great distance; houses, barns and fences were lifted from the ground and scattered in the wildest confusion in every direction, and far from their former resting places; cattle, sheep, hogs, horses and fowls were killed or carried away; wagons, hay-stacks, corn-cribs, &c., were swept away like feathers before the tempest. A section of a steam-mill flue was found near William French's farm that must have been carried from Shelby county, not less than twelve or fifteen miles. Some twenty houses that we have heard from were utterly demolished, among which were those of Wm. French, A. Lane, the old Bangher House, belonging to W. K. Baker, the residence of Benj. Walden, late deceased, those of Henry Niles, John Edmonds, Joseph Kellar, and a number of others seriously damaged. A son of Wm. French was killed, Mrs. French seriously injured, and several of the younger members of the family were badly hurt. A son of Henry Niles had one leg broken in two places. Mrs. Edmonds was badly bruised—recovery doubtful.

It is thought that young Mr. Niles cannot recover. Every item of Messrs. French & Niles' household furniture, etc., was carried away and most of it lost, including their money and valuable papers. Mr. Niles' [illegible] had not been found at last accounts. We have had only meagre reports as yet of the amount of damage sustained, but from the best information received, it seems that not less than $20,000 worth of property has been utterly [illegible] in this county by this storm. [illegible] suffering and misery [illegible] hurricane are represented by those who witnessed it to be beyond all power of description. Nothing in its course escaped its fury, and the pitiless hail, as large as walnuts, pelted the houseless sufferers, after the last shelter was swept away, almost to death. It is to be hoped that we may never have another such manifestation of the awfully sublime powers of the elements, which in their normal condition are so essential to life, but so terribly destructive when in their equinoctial fury.

THE LOSS OF THE GEN. HOOKER.

The Account of the Fire and the Loss of Eight Lives.

[From the Charleston Daily News, 23d.]

The steamer Gen. Hooker, Capt. Davidson, which has been plying as a packet from this port to Georgetown, S. C., for several months, left Boyce & Co.'s wharf, in this city, on Wednesday, about 8 a. m., and about one hour later, when the steamer was off Breach Inlet breakers, she was found to be on fire in and near the coal bunkers. Although a stream of water was immediately played on it, and every effort made to put out the flames, they increased rapidly, and in some fifteen minutes the entire upper part of the steamer appeared to be on fire. The boats were got ready, and the steamer pointed for the beach, but there was a heavy sea rolling, which, with the confusion among the passengers, interfered seriously with the use of the boats, and finally capsized and filled them with water, causing the drowning of several ladies, and perhaps others.

The fire progressed so rapidly that the tiller ropes were burned before the Hooker could be got to the beach, and she consequently became unmanageable. While in this position, passengers took to the water, and hung with tenacity to any object that would support them.

The steamer Pilot Boy, Captain Payne, also on her way to Georgetown, and which was about one and a half miles off, put about and came to the aid of the Hooker as soon as her situation was known. Captain Payne, on reaching the spot, anchored his steamer to keep her head to wind and sea, got out his lifeboat, which was taken charge of by Captain John Ferguson, who, together with Captain Davidson of the Hooker, who was in a half sunken boat, and Mr. Doane, pilot, succeeded in placing some twenty persons on the Pilot Boy, by which means they reached the city about 11 a. m., bringing the first news of the disaster. The following are the names of those who came up in the Pilot Boy, as near as could be ascertained:

D. Risley, wife and sister, passengers, Georgetown, S. C.; W. Burke, passenger; S. H. Foote, passenger; Master Bush, passenger, Georgetown, S. C.; Mrs. Davidson and child, wife of the captain of the Hooker; F. G. Coffin, mate of the Hooker; A. F. Doane, pilot of the Hooker; four other white passengers; the body of Miss Bush; two firemen, steward, waiter and deck hand. Also three or four colored persons, one a woman, badly burned.

The following landed on Sullivan's Island: Captain Davidson; Mr. Long, engineer; Mr. Rottereau, purser; and two deck hands.

The following are lost:

Mrs. Rhodes, passenger, of Georgetown, S. C.; Miss Belle Risley, of Philadelphia.

Miss Bush, daughter of the Mayor of Georgetown, S. C., who was just returning home from school. Her body was kept afloat by her clothing, and she was picked up, but life was extinct when she was got on board the steamer.

The number of colored persons drowned we found it impossible to learn, and placing them at four or five, we do so only conjecturally—there may have been a great number. The Hooker has burned to the water's edge, and has floated ashore on Sullivan's Island. The bodies of Mrs. Rhodes and a colored woman floated ashore on the beach yesterday, and others will no doubt soon find their way there. Captains Ferguson and Payne, and Mr. Dane, pilot of the Hooker, are particularly spoken of in reference to their efforts to save the lives of the unfortunate.

The Gen. Hooker is a new boat, and is owned by Messrs. McKay & Aldus, of East Boston.

BANK BURGLARY EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

A Raid from Vermont—A False Fenian Rumor—Particulars of the Affair.

[Special Despatch to Toronto Globe.]

MONTREAL, March 23.

Early yesterday morning, three villains attempted to rob the Eastern Township Bank at Stanbridge. Mr. Baker, the manager, and Mr. Briggs, his assistant, slept in the building. The former awoke, and saw a man standing at his bedside, who, in a low voice, said, "keep quiet," and asked how many were in the house, where the money was, &c. Another villain came up and struck Mr. Baker, who is an old man, on the cheek-bone, with an iron bar, but did not do much injury. A third burglar was picking the lock of the door leading to Mr. Briggs' room. Mr. B. threatened to shoot them, and they threatened the same in return. He then went to the front door to raise the alarm, but, on opening it, saw one of the burglars, and shut it again. He passed into another room, raised a window, called for help, when a bullet passed near him. Mr. Briggs returned several shots, and he believes wounded one who was only five feet from him. The burglars hurried off—stopping once while in sight. They had a span of horses and a sleigh outside the village, and drove off at full speed. They were followed five or six miles into Vermont, where, owing to drifted roads, the chase was given up. On the steps outside of the bank there were found two large cast-steel burglars' tools, 16 pounds each in weight; a very heavy mallet, and a heavy iron sledge, stolen from a shop in Stanbridge. There was also a fine leather satchel, evidently intended to carry the money. The Bank money was kept in Kershaw's best burglar-proof safe, but there was not much in it. The above facts are taken from a communication to the *Witness* supposed to be written by Mr. Briggs. Col. Ermatinger has gone to inquire into the affair. The police will give no information owing to the report that it was a Fenian raid. The excitement here last night was very great; but when it became known that the military authorities had got information that it was only a burglary, general relief was felt. Some insist, nevertheless, that it was a Fenian raid.

THE LOST PARTY.

The Father of Capt. Field Searching for his Son—Hopeful Views with Regard to the Party.

[From the St. Paul Press, 20th.]

Mr. A. R. Field, father of Capt. A. R. Field, of Co. A, 2d cavalry, who, with three of his men, was storm-bound and lost in the terrible storm early last month, returned yesterday from a tedious and careful search of some six or seven days on the ground for his lost son and comrades. At the instance and encouragement of Gen. Corse, Mr. Field proceeded, some three weeks since, to Fort Abercrombie, where he was furnished by Col. Adams, commanding, with men, rations, horses, guides, and every desired means to facilitate a thorough search for the lost.

Extra horses and equipments were furnished for the use of the men of the Twin Lake Station to join in the search when the party should reach there. On arriving at Twin Lakes every man was eager to offer his services, and a well organized and systematized search was continued from that station along and on either side of the trail which the company were pursuing when the storm overtook them. Some miles to the left of the trail and somewhat in the direction of Big Stone Lake, or Lake Traverse, in a sort of basin of the prairie where the snow had blown off and the grass was exposed, the remaining two of Capt. Field's horses were found alive. One had on two circingles, and both bore evidence of having been properly unsaddled and fastened to shrub or tree, but from which they had gnawed themselves loose.

These animals, together with Capt. F.'s favorite bird dog, which he had with him, and which was previously found and brought in by the men at Twin Lake's were brought down by Mr. Field, and will be taken to the home of the Captain's parents at Red Wing. Deep snows, continued storms, and severe cold weather prevented further search at that time; but Mr. Field thinks from the evidence presented to him while out, and from his great confidence in his son's presence of mind, good health and stamina of character, that he not only survived the storm, but that he succeeded in reaching shelter, probably in the timber along Big Stone Lake, and when found whether alive, as he still hopes, or dead, he will first be discovered or heard from along up and on the Minnesota River above Fort Ridgely.

Mr. Field expresses himself very grateful for the prompt and generous spirit in which Gen. Corse tendered him aid, and cannot say too much in return for the sympathy of Col. Adams, commanding at Abercrombie, and for the faithfulness and untiring efforts of Lieut. Bryant, the Sergeant in charge at Twin Lakes, and the men one and all who accompanied him in his anxious search. Although the missing ones have no fire arms with them, except a small pistol in possession of Captain Field, yet it is believed that they will retain the big Newfoundland dog, and the remaining undiscovered two horses would serve them for food for a long time. After a brief visit to his home Mr. Field will again return to the border, in the hope of tracing the lost to their discovery.

Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States.

[From the N. Y. Times, 26th.]

This order which is composed of the officers and honorably discharged officers of the army, navy and marine corps of the United States, who have been actually engaged in the military service of the United States during the rebellion, is rapidly increasing in numbers. There are now three commanderies of the order organized, one in Philadelphia, one in New York, and one in Washington, D. C. The objects of this order are entirely apart from politics, which are eschewed, except so far as loyalty to the Government is concerned. Its main purpose being to strengthen the ties of fraternal fellowship and sympathy which pre-eminently exist between companions in arms. A large number of our most noted officers are already members of the order, and more are received at each meeting of the several Commanderies. A meeting of Commandery No. 1, State of New York, was held on the 18th inst., when the following candidates were elected Companions of the Order of the First Class:

Vice-Admiral D. G. Farragut, U. S. N.; Commodore John W. Livingston, U. S. N.; Maj. Gen. John E. Wool, U. S. A.; Brvt. Maj. Gen. Joseph B. Carr, late U. S. V.; Brvt. Maj. Gen. Thos. C. Devin, late U. S. V.; Rear Admiral Silas H. Stringham, U. S. N.; Commodore Theodorus Bailey, U. S. N.; Capt. Henry Walke, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. W. H. Lawrence, late U. S. V.; Surgeon Charles Martin, U. S. N.; Capt. J. H. Liebenau, late U. S. V.; Maj. Gen. Alex. S. Webb, U. S. A.; Major George Hastings, late U. S. V.; Brig. Gen. J. H. Van Allen, late U. S. V.; Brvt. Maj. S. H. Lathrop, U. S. A.

One Crime Brought to Light by Another.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin*, in publishing the account of the murder of Miss Kearney, adds the following relative to the letter said to have been found in Moran's room and read by Miss Kearney:

"There can scarcely be a [illegible] that the crime [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] at White's Dental [illegible] colored [illegible] Arch street [illegible] by two men, who [illegible] place of plate gold and silver, etc., to the value of about $2,000. As the property stolen would have convicted the murderer and robbers [illegible] persons, it can easily be understood [illegible] carried away no portion of it, [illegible] whole in the hands of his [illegible] crime, to be melted up, when [illegible] be sent to him in currency. [illegible] Arch street mystery [illegible] through the Boston [illegible] place of Moran [illegible] There is a reward of [illegible] Mayor of the city and the [illegible] the detection and arrest of the [illegible] This sum should act as a stimulus [illegible] tectives in their efforts to [illegible] stired end, now that a [illegible] ry has been obtained."

CHILI AND PERU.

Inactivity of the Spanish [illegible]—A Chilian Port Attacked—Spanish Vessels [illegible] Expedition [illegible]

[Callao Correspondence [illegible]]

There is up to the sailing of [illegible] steamer no important news [illegible] paraiso. The two Spanish [illegible] Madrid and Blanca, had returned [illegible] expedition to the South, but [illegible] ceived from on board as to the [illegible] which they had been engaged [illegible] that the crews of the Spanish [illegible] erally are in an unhealthy [illegible] now been a long time on [illegible] up in their vessels, and it [illegible] derful if such were the [illegible] of the recent cruise of [illegible] would seem, however, to [illegible] look for the Chilian and Peruvian squadron, suspected to be still [illegible] south of Valparaiso; but [illegible] formation of anything definite [illegible]

The protracted inactivity of [illegible] as they lie before Valparaiso [illegible] principal port, is becoming [illegible] shore; not so much because [illegible] languid, as because we see [illegible] from the present unsatisfactory [illegible] this uncomfortable feeling [illegible] lead some to be inclined to [illegible] the Spaniards would be inclined [illegible] able if negotiations were to [illegible] counsels, however, will [illegible] time prevail generally [illegible] Chilian Government [illegible] the bankers of Valparaiso [illegible] and upholding the bank [illegible] spiring confidence [illegible] re-authorized and [illegible] issued by the Bank of [illegible] some of the leading [illegible] largely introduced the new [illegible] of equal value with the [illegible] much stringency in the [illegible] not exist. The facilities [illegible] ment to trade at the [illegible] duties on imports and exports [illegible] tinued at the unblockaded [illegible] nor ports, through which [illegible] present carrying on what [illegible] transacted beyond the country [illegible] ble activity prevails [illegible] reality the Spaniards are making [illegible] their present position—nor [illegible] likely to do so.

A consular protest, ably written, [illegible] made against the Spanish [illegible] claration of coal being contraband [illegible] The Spaniard, however, is without [illegible] ers from his Government, and [illegible] ing till the successor of the late [illegible] reja comes from Spain.

From Coquimbo important news [illegible] as to the result of the cruise of [illegible] frigates Villa de Madrid and Blanca [illegible] by a sailing vessel from the South [illegible] bo. These frigates went to look [illegible] lied squadron, and found them [illegible] at some distance up the river [illegible] the larger frigates dared [illegible] the mouth of the river [illegible] fortification of considerable [illegible] and which in addition had [illegible] guns taken from the Peruvian [illegible] nas, lately wrecked on the [illegible] lards essayed to shell the [illegible] at long range to reach the [illegible] The fire was handsomely returned [illegible] and with considerable effect [illegible] whose frigate, the Blanca [illegible] considerable damage [illegible] frigates hopelessly left [illegible] to return to Valparaiso [illegible] sidered another triumph [illegible] and will still more [illegible] determination to the [illegible] their common enemy.

It was rumored in Valparaiso [illegible] to a large amount, granted by [illegible] Bank Corporation of London [illegible] respondents, the Bank of Valparaiso [illegible] been dishonored by the Directors [illegible] ter establishment. They [illegible] mediately taken up by the [illegible] of Chile for the honor of [illegible] Corporation.

Bolivia allies herself with [illegible] for offence and defence [illegible] guayo initiates his [illegible] the country by this act [illegible] South American cause.

Peru justly prepares to take [illegible] of the war. Day and night [illegible] pushed forward, and for the [illegible] we will have eight [illegible] course of next month [illegible] torpedoes are the same as [illegible] the American Government [illegible] the awful weapons which did [illegible] Albemarle in the late American [illegible] In internal politics all is quiet [illegible] sive, Prado keeping the reins of [illegible] with a firm and skilful hand [illegible] dence more and more every day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A portrait of Stonewall Jackson [illegible] ed by a Memphis artist, and [illegible] by the ladies of Memphis.

Thirty-two colonists have set out [illegible] the steamship Margaret, for the [illegible]

A new paper has made its appearance [illegible] the *Commercial Daily Bulletin* [illegible] three papers in that city.

Large numbers of South Carolinians [illegible] to Texas to engage in agricultural [illegible]

A vessel arrived at [illegible] York, with several [illegible] guns, consigned to the [illegible]

A beautiful English yacht [illegible] ton, S. C., called the [illegible] Kingston, Jamaica [illegible] aboard.

The Female Institute at [illegible] burned about a week ago.

The hog cholera is carrying [illegible] swine near Rome, Ga.

The Georgia Methodist [illegible] has appointed the first Friday [illegible] fasting and prayer.

Georgia six per cents are higher [illegible] of any other Southern State [illegible] New York at 93.

Mr. Galloway, editor of the Memphis [illegible] who was arrested for treason [illegible] by the President.

A gentleman residing near [illegible] lived, the largest dog in the United [illegible] imported Siberian blood-hound [illegible] in length, 33 inches in height [illegible] chest, and weighs 180 pounds.

Virginia has donated one hundred [illegible] umes of statutes and reports to South [illegible] State library of which was destroyed [illegible] lumbia.

The late rebel General Forrest has [illegible] the small-pox.

There is great excitement over [illegible] bama.

Large numbers of North Carolinians [illegible] through Richmond, en route for [illegible] nois.

Gov. Aiken called upon the freedmen [illegible] place on Johosse, a few days ago [illegible] contract to them. "Now," said he [illegible] entitled to one-third of the crop [illegible] mules horses, rations, etc., [illegible] labor one-third. I will give the [illegible] visions, implements, etc., and give [illegible] of the crop for your labor." [illegible] proposition was very fair, but [illegible] collection of how he used to [illegible] gone by, they would prefer [illegible] ts, so that they could [illegible] implements, etc., and give him [illegible] crop for his land—just what [illegible] to. The Governor left without [illegible] ment, thinking, doubtless, that [illegible] some very impracticable ideas [illegible] and that it would have been far better [illegible] they had continued slaves.

The working men of Mobile are [illegible] in favor of the eight hour movement.

The Georgia Legislature has appropriated [illegible] to furnish bread to the indigent [illegible] erate soldiers; $20,000 for artificial [illegible] penses for the fiscal year will [illegible] The public debt is [illegible]

A street railroad is to be [illegible] in Augusta, Ga.

Grape culture is attracting [illegible] Texas.

Duncan N. Graham, at one time State [illegible] of Alabama, died on the 21st inst.

Mobilians are luxuriating in cabbages, radishes, celery, turnips, carrots [illegible] parsley, parsnips, tomatoes [illegible] lemons, bananas, &c., but all at [illegible]

A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune [illegible] "At the Danville depot I met four [illegible] from New York, representing [illegible] liquor houses; one from a Philadelphia [illegible] man, and the fourth from Baltimore [illegible] sion people, seeking consignments [illegible] into North Carolina, and two of [illegible] and, with the exception of the [illegible] failed to secure orders enough to [illegible] outlay of railroading, very much [illegible] hotels and incidental necessities.

The facilities for railroad travel [illegible] States have been greatly increased [illegible] six months. All of the principal [illegible] put in thorough repair, and are now [illegible] order. Many new bridges have been [illegible] others are being constructed and will [illegible] pleted. Among them may be named [illegible] over the Roanoke River, at Weldon [illegible] line, 1,800 feet long, which will be [illegible] a week. Two iron pile bridges have [illegible] completed, and trains now pass over [illegible] the Pee Dee River, on the road between [illegible] ton and Charleston, and the other on [illegible] River, between Charleston and [illegible]

Messrs. Hale & Co., of Louisville [illegible] furnish the money necessary to [illegible] of the Southern Pacific Railroad [illegible] Texas, and Shreveport, La. The [illegible] putting this section of the road in [illegible] $150,000.

Profits of Contraband in Black [illegible] ments—A Strange Story.

[Jackson (Miss.) Cor. [illegible]]

Seven regiments of United States [illegible] infantry are now being mustered out [illegible] Hosts of planters and their agents are [illegible] hire Sambo to take up the shovel and [illegible] and go to work on the plantations [illegible] he lays down the musket and the [illegible] receives his discharge and pockets [illegible] dollar due him from Uncle Sam [illegible] quite a lively competition in securing [illegible] vices. Twenty-five and thirty dollars [illegible] month are [illegible] offered.

Officers of these regiments [illegible] ceive twenty-five or thirty dollars [illegible] hand they secure. Some of them [illegible] this way the snug little sum of $500 [illegible] There is no patriotic [illegible] Yankee [illegible] and a good deal of [illegible] quite proper to these gentlemen that [illegible] negro soldier should give his late [illegible] parting gift of twenty or thirty [illegible] memorial of respect. So many [illegible] have had their "eye-teeth cut" [illegible] ner that those remaining [illegible] disposed to enter into any [illegible] at all concerned.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Wife [illegible] Divorce [illegible]

[illegible]

United States [illegible]

[illegible] City Railway [illegible]

[illegible] which in their normal condition are as essential to life, but so terribly destructive when in their equinoctial fury

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[From the Charleston Daily News, 23d.]

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Mrs. Risley, passenger, of Georgetown, S. C.; Miss Belle Risley, of Philadelphia.

Miss Bush, daughter of the Mayor of Georgetown, S. C., who was just returning home from school. Her body was kept afloat by her clothing, and she was picked up, but life was extinct when she was got on board the steamer.

The number of colored persons drowned we found it impossible to learn, and placing them at four or five, we do so only conjecturally—there may have been a great number. The Hooker has burned to the water's edge, and has floated ashore on Sullivan's Island. The bodies of Mrs. Rhodes and a colored woman floated ashore on the beach yesterday, and others will no doubt soon find their way there. Captains Ferguson and Payne, and Mr. Dane, pilot of the Hooker, are particularly spoken of in reference to their efforts to save the lives of the unfortunate.

The Gen. Hooker is a new boat, and is owned by Messrs. McKay & Aldus, of East Boston.

BANK BURGLARY EXCITEMENT IN CANADA.

A Raid from Vermont—A False Fenian Rumor—Particulars of the Affair.

[Special Despatch to Toronto Globe.]

MONTREAL, March 23.

Early yesterday morning, three villains attempted to rob the Eastern Township Bank, Stanbridge. Mr. Baker, the manager, and Mr. Briggs, his assistant, slept in the building. The former awoke, and saw a man standing at his bedside, who, in a low voice, said, "keep quiet," and asked how many were in the house, where the money was, &c. Another villain came up and struck Mr. Baker, who is an old man, on the cheek-bone, with an iron bar, but did not do much injury. A third burglar was picking the lock of the door leading to Mr. Briggs' room. Mr. B. threatened to shoot them, and they threatened the same in return. He then went to the front door to raise the alarm, but, on opening it, saw one of the burglars, and shut it again. He passed into another room, raised a window, called for help, when a bullet passed near him. Mr. Briggs returned several shots, and he believes wounded one who was only five feet from him. The burglars hurried off—stopping once while in sight. They had a span of horses and a sleigh outside the village, and drove off at full speed. They were followed five or six miles into Vermont, where, owing to drifted roads, the chase was given up. On the steps outside of the bank there were found two large cast-steel burglars' tools, 16 pounds each in weight; a very heavy mallet, and a heavy iron sledge, stolen from a shop in Stanbridge. There was also a fine leather satchel, evidently intended to carry the money. The Bank money was kept in Kershaw's best burglar-proof safe, but there was not much in it. The above facts are taken from a communication [illegible], supposed to be written by Mr. Briggs. Col. Ermatinger has gone to inquire into the affair. The police will give no information owing to the report that it was a Fenian raid. The excitement here last night was very great; but when it became known that the military authorities had got information that it was only a burglary, general relief was felt. Some insist, nevertheless, that it was a Fenian raid.

THE LOST PARTY.

The Father of Capt. Field Searching for his Son—Hopeful Views with Regard to the Party.

[From the St. Paul Press, 23d.]

Mr. A. R. Field, father of Capt. A. R. Field, of Co. A, 2d cavalry, who, with three of his men, was storm-bound and lost in the terrible storm early last month, returned yesterday from a tedious and careful search of some six or seven days on the ground for his lost son and comrades. At the instance and encouragement of Gen. Corse, Mr. Field proceeded, some three weeks since, to Fort Abercrombie, where he was furnished by Col. Adams, commanding, with men, rations, horses, guides, and every desired means to facilitate a thorough search for the lost.

Extra horses and equipments were furnished for the use of the men of the Twin Lake Station to join in the search when the party should reach there. On arriving at Twin Lakes every man was eager to offer his services, and a well organized and systematized search was continued from that station along and on either side of the trail which the company were pursuing when the storm overtook them. Some miles to the left of the trail and somewhat in the direction of Big Stone Lake, or Lake Traverse, in a sort of basin of the prairie where the snow had blown off and the grass was exposed, the remaining two of Capt. Field's horses were found alive. One had one or two surcingles, and both bore evidence of having been properly unsaddled and fastened to shrub or tree, but from which they had gnawed themselves loose.

These animals, together with Capt. F.'s favorite bird dog, which he had with him, and which was previously found and brought in by the men at Twin Lakes, were brought down by Mr. Field, and will be taken to the house of the Captain's parents at Red Wing. Deep snows, continued storms, and severe cold weather prevented further search at that time; but Mr. Field thinks from the evidence presented to him while out, and from his great confidence in his son's presence of mind, good health and stamina of character, that he not only survived the storm, but that he succeeded in reaching shelter, probably in the [illegible]

[illegible] through the Boston, [illegible] There is a reward of [illegible] offered by the Mayor of the city and the [illegible] for the detection and arrest of the [illegible]. This sum should act as a stimulant to detectives in their efforts to [illegible] and, now that a [illegible] ry has been obtained.

CHILI AND PERU.

Inactivity of the Squadrons—A Chilian Port Bombarded—[illegible] Vessels Between [illegible] Expeditionary Work at [illegible]

[Callao Correspondence [illegible]]

There is up to the sailing [illegible] steamer no important news to [illegible] paraiso. The two Spanish frigates, Madrid and Blanca, had returned [illegible] expedition to the South, but [illegible] ceived from on board as to the [illegible] which they had been engaged. [illegible] that the crews of the Spanish [illegible] erally are in an unhealthy state [illegible] now been a long time on the [illegible] up in their vessels, and it would [illegible] derful if such were the case. [illegible] of the recent cruise of these [illegible] would seem, however, to have [illegible] look for the Chilian and Peruvian squadron, suspected to be still [illegible] south of Valparaiso; but we [illegible] formation of anything definite.

The protracted inactivity of the [illegible] as they lie before Valparaiso [illegible] principal port, is becoming very [illegible] shore; not so much because [illegible] languid, as because we see no [illegible] from the present unsatisfactory [illegible] this uncomfortable feeling [illegible] lead some to be inclined to hear [illegible] the Spaniards would be inclined to [illegible] able if negotiations were to be [illegible] counsels, however, will not yet [illegible] time prevail generally. On the [illegible] Chilian Government, it [illegible] the bankers [illegible] Valparaiso [illegible] and upholding the bank credit [illegible] spiring confidence. Government [illegible] re-authorized and guaranteed [illegible] issued by the Bank of Chili [illegible] some of the leading foreign [illegible] largely introduced the new Peruvian [illegible] of equal value with the Chile dollar [illegible] much stringency in the money [illegible] not exist. The facilities afforded by [illegible] ment to trade at the outset of the [illegible] duties on imports and exports, are [illegible] tinued at the unblockaded ports and [illegible] nor ports, through which Valparaiso [illegible] present carrying on what business [illegible] transacted beyond the country. [illegible] ble activity prevails. The [illegible] reality the Spaniards are making [illegible] their present position—nor, indeed, [illegible] likely to do so.

A consular protest, ably written, [illegible] made against the Spanish command [illegible] claration of coal being contraband [illegible] The Spaniard, however, is without [illegible] ers from his Government, and is [illegible] ing till the successor of the late Admiral Pareja comes from Spain.

From Coquimbo important news [illegible] as to the result of the cruise of the frigates Villa de Madrid and Blanca, by a sailing vessel from the South [illegible] bo. These frigates went to look for [illegible] lied squadron, and found them safe [illegible] at some distance up the river, [illegible] the larger frigates dared not [illegible] the mouth of the river [illegible] fortification of considerable [illegible] and which in addition had [illegible] guns taken from the Peruvian frigate [illegible] has lately wrecked on the bar. The Spaniards essayed to shell the place, and [illegible] at long range to reach the squadron. [illegible] The fire was handsomely returned by [illegible] and with considerable effect on the [illegible] whose frigate, the Blanca, has received considerable damage, so much so the frigates hopelessly left the place in [illegible] to return to Valparaiso. This may [illegible] sidered another triumph to the allies [illegible] and will still more and more inspire [illegible] determination to the whole coast, [illegible] their common enemy.

It was rumored in Valparaiso [illegible] to a large amount, granted by the [illegible] Bank Corporation of London on the [illegible] respondents, the Bank of Valparaiso [illegible] been dishonored by the Directors of [illegible] ter establishment. They were, how[illegible] mediately taken up by the National [illegible] of Chile for the honor of the [illegible] Corporation.

Bolivia allies herself with Chile [illegible] for offence and defence, and President [illegible] garejo initiates his new firm established [illegible] the country by this act of loyalty [illegible] South American cause.

Peru justly prepares to take her [illegible] of the war. Day and night [illegible] pushed forward, and for the defence of [illegible] we will have eight torpedoes [illegible] course of next month. The makers [illegible] torpedoes are the same as were employed by the American Government, and [illegible] the awful weapons which did the work [illegible] Albemarle in the late American war.

In internal politics all is quiet and [illegible] sive, Prado keeping the reins of [illegible] with a firm and skillful hand, [illegible] dence more and more every day.

SOUTHERN ITEMS.

A portrait of Stonewall Jackson has been [illegible] ed by a Memphis artist, and presented to [illegible] by the ladies of Memphis.

Thirty-two colonists have set out from [illegible] the steamship Margaret, for the city of [illegible]

A new paper has made its appearance in [illegible] the Commercial Daily Bulletin. There [illegible] three papers in that city.

Large numbers of South Carolinians are [illegible] to Texas to engage in agricultural pursuits.

A vessel arrived at Bagdad recently [illegible] York, with several casks of revolvers and [illegible] guns, consigned to the filibuster Crawford.

A beautiful English yacht has arrived at [illegible] ton, S. C., called the Octavia. She is [illegible] Kingston, Jamaica, and her owner, Mr. [illegible] aboard.

The Female Institute at Glennville, [illegible] burned about a week ago.

The hog cholera is carrying off large [illegible] swine near Rome, Ga.

The Georgia Methodist Episcopal Conference has appointed the first Friday in April as a day of fasting and prayer.

Georgia six per cents are higher than those of any other Southern State. They are quoted in New York at 92.

Mr. Galloway, editor of the Memphis Avalanche, who was arrested for treason, has been released by the President.

A gentleman residing near Memphis has [illegible] bred, the largest dog in the United States [illegible] imported Siberian blood-hound, 7 feet [illegible] in length, 32 inches in height, 16 inches [illegible] chest, and weighs 180 pounds.

Virginia has donated one hundred [illegible] umes of statutes and reports to South Carolina, the State library of which was destroyed by [illegible] lumbia.

The late rebel General Forrest has recovered from the small-pox.

There is great excitement over petroleum [illegible] here.

Large numbers of North Carolinians are passing through Richmond, en route for Indiana and Illinois.

Gov. Aiken called upon the freedmen on his place on Jehossee, a few days ago, and proposed a contract to them. "Now," said he, "I am entitled to one-third of the crop, the [illegible] mules horses, rations, etc., another [illegible] labor one-third. I will give the land and provisions, implements, etc., and give you [illegible] of the crop for your labor." They told him the proposition was very fair, but, having a recollection of how he used to feed them [illegible] gone by, they would prefer to change it [illegible] tie, so that they could find their own rations, implements, etc., and give him one-third of the crop for his land—just what he said it came to. The Governor left without making [illegible] ment, thinking, doubtless, that freedom [illegible] some very unpracticable ideas into their [illegible]

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

A Wife Seeks a Second Time to obtain a Divorce—Alleged Brutality of Her Husband—The Reform School and the Police Court—Legality of Commitment by Police Justices to the School on the Certificate of the Commissioner, Questioned.

A Voice from the Jail—A Visit to a Dentist and its Results—Partnership Difficulties—Orders and Judgments—Probate and Criminal Business—The Trial Calendar, &c., &c.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge.—Rowe vs. Chicago City Railway Company. Leave given to amend declaration.

Rowe vs. Slocum. By consent a juror withdrawn and cause continued; defendant paying taxable, [illegible]

Pierce vs. Doyle. Verdict for plaintiff and judgment on verdict.

Ross vs. Vierling et al. Default entered as to defendant, [illegible] and cause on trial as to other defendants.

New Suits.—Norman B. Judd vs. Howard Darlington, Washington Townsend and Thomas G. [illegible]. Bill in chancery.

Calvin W. How, Benjamin W. How and William B. Whitaker vs. Aaron W. Pitts, Daniel M. Pitts, Angeline Pitts, Hollis A. Dow, Giles F. Appleton and Alpheus Snow. Creditors' bill.

SUPERIOR COURT—Before Hon. John M. Wilson, Chief Justice, and Hons. J. E. Gary and J. A. Jameson, Associate Justices.—Wheeler vs. Lloyd. Damages assessed on default, heretofore entered at $[illegible], and judgment on finding.

[illegible] vs. Fricke et al. Motion for a new trial by defendant, previously made, sustained, and new trial awarded.

Speck vs. Gerner. Demurrer to declaration overruled, and rule to plead within one week.

Waite, administrator of the estate of Vesperman, deceased, vs. Voss. Verdict for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $1,068. Motion for a new trial by defendant.

Pendleton vs. Granger. In chancery. On motion of complainant's solicitor dismissed at complainant's costs.

The call of the trial calendar for the day embraces the following causes:

[illegible] Kline vs. Ogden.
[illegible] Colby vs. Hosmer et al.
[illegible] Smith vs. Wright.
[illegible] McKindley vs. Kallstrom.
[illegible] Mair vs. Rosenthal et al.
[illegible] Moore vs. Douglas.
[illegible] Wallace vs. Raymond et al.
[illegible] Shackleford vs. Harkness et al.
[illegible] Greenebaum vs. Same.
[illegible] Dreisenbaum et al. vs. Petzer.

New Suits.—People, ex rel. Buchspies, vs. Perkins. This was a petition for a writ of habeas corpus filed by Henry Buchspies, of Will county, in this State, to obtain the release of Henry Buchspies, a son of the petitioner, now confined in the Chicago Reform School, of which the defendant, George W. Perkins, is the Superintendent. The petition sets forth that the said son, now a minor, under the age of twenty-one, is unlawfully restrained of his liberty in said institution, under a pretended conviction, on the 10th of June, 1864, before Justice Charles M. McDonnell, one of the magistrates of the Police Court; that the said son is not confined by virtue of any process, by any Court of the United States, or by any Judge thereof, or by virtue of any final judgment or decree of any competent tribunal of civil or criminal jurisdiction, or by virtue of any execution issued upon such judgment or decree, and that the illegality of said imprisonment consists in the following matter: First, that the proceedings and record do not show before whom the proceedings and convictions were had; second, that the charge made against the lad was larceny, which the evidence adduced was of a different nature and character than that necessary to prove such charge; third, that the warrant of commitment does not specify the offence or misdemeanor of which the prisoner was convicted, and that the prisoner was tried for two different charges in the same proceedings; fourth, that the Court exceeded the limits of its jurisdiction, in reference to the subject matter, and the person before it, and in the judgment rendered; fifth, that it nowhere appears in the proceedings of said Court, that the prisoner was ever convicted of any offence or misdemeanor, or that he was destitute of proper parental care, wandering about the streets, committing mischief and growing up in mendicancy, ignorance and idleness, or that he was a fit subject for imprisonment in said Reform School; sixth, that the recitals in said warrant of commitment are at variance with the proceedings of the Court, and that it nowhere appears [illegible] either that the prisoner failed to pay the penalty or costs upon the charge of vagrancy, nor was any fine or penalty or any judgment entered against him; Seventh—That the part of the charter of the city of Chicago, under and by virtue of which the proceedings were had, is unconstitutional and void; Eighth—That it appears from the proceedings of said Police Court, that the evidence concerning said prisoner was heard by one Eli E. Williams, a so-called commissioner, and that upon his certificate that the prisoner was a suitable person for commitment to the Reform School, he was committed, whereas it is claimed that the action of said Commissioner is unconstitutional and void; Ninth—That the prisoner was not found guilty by a jury.

By order of Judge Jameson the writ issued.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—Before Hon. E. S. Williams, Judge.—Cook vs. Shipman. In chancery. Time to answer extended ten days.

Thiele vs. Harley. Cause heard by Court, and finding for defendant. Judgment on finding.

Wetherell vs. Walters. Time to plead extended to Monday morning next.

Neal vs. Post. Proof of personal service on defendant. Default and judgment for debt, $617.66; and for damages, $107.43.

Martin vs. Boyer et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

Wagenburger vs. Kuhnen et al. Appeal prayed and allowed—bond to be filed within one week.

Langmann vs. Kendall. Damages assessed at $[illegible], and judgment.

Knowlton vs. Burns et al. Dismissed at plaintiff's costs, on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

[illegible] Dismissed by agreement at defendant's costs.

[illegible] Dismissed by agreement at defendant's costs.

Dean vs. German. Demurrer to pleas sustained.

Steele vs. Stow. Time to file appeal bond extended to this morning.

[illegible] Dismissed as to defendant Colby, with leave to complainant to amend bill by making new parties.

[illegible], guardian, etc., vs. Eldred et al. Court finds for plaintiff, and damages assessed at $116.66. Motion by defendant Anson Eldred, in arrest of judgment and for a new trial.

[illegible] vs. Cobb. In chancery. Rule on receiver to file bond by this morning. Cause set for hearing upon bill, answer, replications, crossbill, exhibits and proofs, on Wednesday next.

Sloan vs. Sloan. This was an action in chancery instituted by Cecilia W. Sloan against her husband, Oscar B. Sloan, upon the charge of cruelty. The bill of complaint sets forth that the lady was married to the defendant in this city on the 23d of October, 1854, from which time they have lived together as man and wife, and that complainant has always been to said husband, a good and loving spouse, affectionate in her demeanor and careful in the management of the household of her lord. It is charged that the defendant, unmindful of his marriage vows, and in total disregard of all manliness, has for years pursued a course of repeated and excessive cruelty towards the woman he had sworn to love and cherish; and that particularly in the months of November and December, 1865, and the two first months of the present year, he did beat, bruise, wound, and grievously maltreat his said wife, without any just or reasonable cause. It is further alleged that the defendant is the owner of certain property in the building known as No. 230 South Wells street, and other goods, which he threatens to sell and dispose of, to prevent any order directing him to aid in the support of the petitioner. Complainant prays a decree of marital separation, and apportionment of temporary alimony, and that defendant be enjoined and restrained by a writ of injunction from selling, conveying or otherwise disposing of his property aforesaid. By order of Judge Williams the writ issued.

On the 3d of last August, Mrs. Sloan, the complainant in this suit filed a bill in this court praying for a decree of divorce from the defendant upon the ground now urged.

A few days afterwards the action was withdrawn and dismissed by the lady, though the present suit would indicate that whatever representations the wily Sloan then made have been by him forgotten.

Fuller et al. vs. Butler. In chancery. A bill in chancery was filed by Melville W. Fuller, Charles [illegible] Ham, and Henry M. Shepard, praying that a writ of injunction issue against Leander H. Butler, restraining him from executing, signing or giving any contract, note, bond or obligation, the name of and for or on behalf of the firm of L. H. Butler & Co., or exercising any liability in their name, or on their account, or from interfering in any matter with the business of said firm. By order of Judge Williams the writ issued. The bill sets forth that complainants entered into partnership with defendant on the 15th of October last, for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of [illegible]; that complainants have advanced for the purpose of carrying on said business from time to time the sum of $14,107.85, and that there has been borrowed on the personal credit of complainants for said business, the further amount of [illegible], and money still remaining due and unpaid; that the said Butler was the managing man of the business, and as such he had the authority to draw checks, etc. Complainants charge that the defendant [illegible]

[illegible] Dr. Parker continued [illegible] a barrel containing about a hundred weight of salted pigs' livers, and they were very offensive; he examined them, and found a large portion in a putrid state; the foreman told him they were going to be boiled down up to make the sauce. At that time [illegible] Dr. Parker [illegible] the defendant to the putrid state of the livers, and asked him what his name was. He replied, that it was Hope, and produced a printed bill, of which the following is a copy: "Hope & Co.'s Leicestershire Ketchup, warranted pure, agreeably to act [illegible] and 24 Vic. c. 84, entitled an act for preventing the adulteration of food or drink."

The magistrate asked if the livers were fit for human food or human consumption. Dr. Parker replied in the negative; "they had all a dark appearance, showing decay and putrescence, and gave off such a stench that his hands stunk for hours afterwards."

Mr. Hope appears to have obeyed the summons willingly enough, conscious, probably, that there was no law sufficient to hold him amenable, and so it resulted, for the sapient magistrate gave his decision in the following terms:—"In looking at the act of Parliament he found some difficulty in the way of a conviction, and he thought the act did not apply to a mere preparation, but simply to food to be directly consumed. He should like to have the opinion of the Court of Queen's Bench on the subject, as he considered it rather important. He thought the liquor from putrid liver a very poisonous ingredient, but still he doubted whether the act of Parliament met the present information. The defendant must be discharged."

The moral to be derived from the above is to avoid purchasing Hope & Co.'s "Pure Leicestershire Sauce" which is sold in our markets.

A Review of the Oil Market and Oil Interests—Depressed Condition of the Trade—Stock on Hand.

[Correspondence of the Cleveland Leader.]

FRANKLIN, PA., March 22, 1866.

The oil market for the past three weeks has been unprecedentedly dull. Producers in general are holding on to their stock as long as their tank accommodations hold out, waiting for higher figures, and buyers are holding off under the impression that prices will still go lower. The general impression, however, is that the market has touched bottom. Crude may possibly be bought for a trifle less than the present figures before the close of the month, but in the writer's opinion, it cannot go much lower.

One of your largest Cleveland refining firms bought on Saturday last, three thousand barrels of crude, on the bank of the creek, for $2.45 per barrel, which will cost them, delivered at their works, less than eleven cents per gallon.

The immediate cause of the present dull state of the market and the low figures prevailing, compared with those of a year ago, is the excessive supply on hand, together with the immense daily yield. Prior to the first of June last, the production was nearly wholly confined to Oil Creek, and would hardly reach five thousand barrels per day. Our present daily yield is estimated as high as fourteen thousand barrels, but it will not exceed twelve thousand. Pithole first became noted early in 1865, but it was not till June that it attracted general attention; since then its daily product has been estimated from three thousand to eight thousand barrels. Pithole Creek has possibly averaged, since June, in the neighborhood of five thousand barrels per day.

The following statement will show the stock of oil on hand in the United States on the 3d day of this month, compared with that of the same date in 1865, after deducting for home consumption:

1866.	bbls.	
Stock on hand Jan. 1st, 1866		640,000
Yield from Jan. 1st to March 3d (62 days), 12,000 bbls per day		744,000
		1,384,000
Exported same time	[illegible]	
Home consumption, 2,300 barrels per day, 62 days	[illegible]	
		375,314
Stock on hand March 3d, 1866		1,008,[illegible]
1865.		
Stock on hand Jan. 1st, 1865		402,000
Yield from Jan. 1st to March 3d (62 days), 5,000 bbls per day		372,000
		774,000
Exported same time	[illegible]	
Home consumption, 2,000 bbls per day for 62 days	124,000	
		176,[illegible]
Stock on hand March 3d, 1865		597,770
RECAPITULATION.		
Stock on hand March 3d, 1866		1,008,[illegible]
" " " 1865		597,770
Balance in favor of 1866		410,716

It will be seen that there are at the present writing over four hundred thousand barrels of oil in the United States, also that the exports from January 1st to March 3d, 1866, exceeded those of the same date for 1865, nearly five and a half times. Had it not been for the large increase of exports, oil would, undoubtedly, be worth much less than to-day's figures.

The tax of $1 per barrel on crude petroleum will be taken off before July, and unless our foreign demand should increase rapidly and our home consumption reach three thousand barrels or more per day, prices will remain at a very low figure during the year. The withdrawing of the tax on crude, will enable a large number of wells which are now idle to be pumped, and consequently the yield will be increased still more.

[Correspondence Pittsburgh Commercial.]

PIT HOLE, March 22, 1866.

The unprecedented low condition of the oil market has had a very injurious effect on the sale of "interests" here and elsewhere in the oil regions of Venango county, and the consequence is buyers are few, and sales less frequent than at any previous period. In fact, I know of no activity in the market, except such as is induced by force of circumstances, which compels sales at any price. This cannot last, and there seems to be great inducements to invest.

Although the stock of oil in market here is less than in any time in many months, yet the trade in this staple is very dull, and prices very low. Small lots were purchased last at prices ranging from $2.80, $3.00 to $3.25 per barrel. 11,000 barrels were sold last week by different parties at an average of about $3.00; $3.00 was refused for a lot of 4,000 barrels, $3.25 being asked. Most of the oil is for transportation through the "Oleopolis Pipe."

The different statements made in regard to the amount of oil produced per day by the wells in the immediate vicinity, or what is known as Pithole territory, or within a circle of not more than a mile in diameter, have induced me to endeavor to procure as near as may be the actual product, and for assistance in this matter I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Davis, one of our most prominent dealers. From the data procured, I set the product of the Holmden, Homer, McKinney and Rooke at not less than 3,000 barrels per day. This is without the Morey and other productive farms, which all taken in would raise the product up to if not over 4,500 barrels per day, worth, even at the low prices of to-day, $13,500 per day, or $405,000 per month, and $4,860,000 per year. Thus, at this rate, we pay a revenue to Government on oil alone of $4,500 per day, equal to $1,642,500 per year.

The above will give you a comparative idea of our business, as far as oil is concerned. The transient population of Pithole City is at least one-third greater than it was one month ago, and the general indications are favorable to a moderately heavy spring trade.

[From the Pittsburgh Commercial, 26th.]

The following are the receipts of oil by rail and river for the past week; also from the first of January, with a comparison table for the same period in 1865:

	River.	Rail.	Total.
Monday, March 19	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	2,[illegible]
Tuesday, March 20	7,412	425	7,[illegible]
Wednesday, March 21	1,[illegible]		1,[illegible]
Thursday, March 22	6,719	781	7,[illegible]
Friday, March 23	5,707	604	6,311
Saturday March 24	5,119		5,119
Total for week	31,[illegible]	[illegible]	33,[illegible]
Since January 1	74,874	55,911	130,[illegible]
Receipts to March 24	106,[illegible]	[illegible]	163,[illegible]
Same time 1865	27,970	24,[illegible]	52,[illegible]
Increase in 1866	78,331	33,[illegible]	111,[illegible]

The above statistics will furnish the reader with information not to be obtained elsewhere. It not only furnishes the receipts of the present year, but also a comparison table for the past and present year up to date. [illegible]

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

MONETARY.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 28.

The announcement this morning of the failure of Messrs. Culver, Penn & Co., of New York, created no excitement. They were operators of the "wain-hazardous" type, and were largely engaged in oil stocks. Mr. Culver is President of the Reno Company, which started a grand advertising [illegible] in Chicago [illegible] We understand also that the firm had a large interest in several National Banks, some of them located in Pennsylvania.

The Money market to-day was very quiet. The demand for accommodations at the various discount houses was comparatively light, but there is a strong disposition to contract rather than expand, and the market was generally close. The rate of discount at the banks is steady at 10 per cent. per annum, but second and third class paper is discounted on the street at 1@2 per cent. per month.

There is very little Eastern Exchange moving at present, and the market is firm at par buying and 1-10 premium selling. Round lots are selling among bankers at a premium of 50@70c per thousand. Our leading bankers are still expressing currency to New York daily.

The recent advance in gold has stimulated the general market slightly, but there is nervous feeling apparent among operators, which is more indicative of weakness than of strength. Mess Pork advanced 25@50c per brl, but sales were light. Bulk Meats were neglected. Lard was more active and a shade firmer. Flour was more firmly held, but transactions were light. Wheat opened firmer, but closed unsettled. Corn was firmer. Oats, Rye and Barley were unchanged.

Gold was more steady in New York to-day. The market opened at 127⅞, advanced to 128½, declined to 127½, and closed at 128. The following are the quotations telegraphed to James Boyd & Brothers, Gold Brokers:

10:30 a. m.	127⅞	12:00 m.	128⅛
10:45 a. m.	127⅞	12:30 p. m.	127⅞
11:00 a. m.	128	12:45 p. m.	127⅞
11:15 a. m.	128⅛	2:00 p. m.	127⅞
11:30 a. m.	128⅛	3:00 p. m.	128
11:45 a. m.	128⅛		

Here the market opened at 127 and closed at 127¾.

Governments were in active demand and firm, with a limited supply. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	104[illegible]	104⅞
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	103[illegible]	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	103[illegible]	104
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	103[illegible]	104
U. S. 10-40s	91[illegible]	91⅞
U. S. 7 30, 1st series	100 @100[illegible]	100[illegible]@100[illegible]
U. S. 7-30, 2d series	[illegible]@100	100[illegible]@100[illegible]
U. S. 7-30, 3d series	[illegible]@100	100[illegible]@100[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, June, 1864	108[illegible]	108¾
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, July, 1864	107⅞	108¼
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., 1864	107[illegible]	107½
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Oct., 1864	106[illegible]	106[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Dec., 1864	105[illegible]	105[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, May, 1865	103	103[illegible]
U. S. Comp'd Int. Notes, Aug., 1865	102	102½

Local stocks are quiet and unchanged, but held firmly. We quote:

	Buying.	Selling.
Illinois War Loan	95	
Chicago City sevens	89	90
Cook Co. sevens	78¾	80
Cook Co scrip, old	106 @109	109[illegible]@109½
Cook Co. scrip, new	108 @108	104 @105[illegible]
Chamber of Com. old	80	80½

—In Boston the market for Copper stocks was quite active within a limited range—Franklin, Copper Falls, Hancock and Humboldt being the favorites with operators. Of Franklin 650 shares were sold at 39 regular, and as high as 39¾, buyer 60. There was less doing in Copper Falls, but there is a marked improvement in price, the closing sale being at 34¾, an advance of 2 yesterday's regular board sale, and 1¼ on the price at the open board. It closed firm at 34½ bid, 34¾ asked. Hancock declined ¼, with sales of 300 shares. Bay State advanced ¼ and Humboldt was sustained at 5¼.

The following are the closing quotations for the principal mining shares:—Albany and Boston 14 asked; Bay State 9¾@9¾; Concord 3@4; Copper Falls 34¼@34¾; Franklin 39 asked; Hancock 16¾@16¾; Humboldt 5¾ offered; Huron 27@30; Mesnard 1@2; Minnesota 10¾ offered; Pewabic 35 asked; Quincy 47½@48; Rockland 9¾ asked; Superior 2 offered.

—The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week and during the year compare as follows with the exports for the same period 1864, 1865 and 1866:

	1864.	1865.	1866.
Twelfth week	$[illegible]	$164,140	$170,[illegible]
Previously rep'td	5,[illegible]	4,[illegible]	5,[illegible]
During year to date	$9,[illegible]	$4,[illegible]	$5,531,[illegible]

—The aggregate value of imports other than dry goods and specie at this port during the week ending March 23, was $3,[illegible]. The total imports of the week compare as follows:

Week ending	March 9.	March 16.	March 23.
Dry goods	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Gen'l merchandise	4,[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

—The following are the earnings of the Great Western Railway, of Canada, for the week ending March 23, 1866:

Passengers	$31,[illegible]
Freight and Live Stock	34,[illegible]
Mails and Sundries	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]
Corresponding week, 1865	[illegible]
Increase	$[illegible]

—The Pottsville Miner's Journal of Saturday says:

The quantity of coal sent by railroad this week is [illegible]; by canal, [illegible]; for the week, [illegible] tons, against [illegible] tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade continues dull, and prices rule low, too low to remunerate those engaged in the business. The trade sums up this week as follows compared with last year:

1865.		1866.	
Week.	Total.	Week.	Total.
[illegible]	1,[illegible]	[illegible]	1,[illegible]

The increase for the week is large compared with the supply for the corresponding week last year. We learn that arrangements are being made to connect the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad with the Lehigh and Mahoning Railroad (known as the Quakake) at Mount Carmel, by which passenger trains will be run direct from New York to Erie, via Sunbury. The connection, it is said, will be completed by the 1st of May. The New Boston Coal Company are pushing their lateral railroad from the mines at New Boston very rapidly. They expect to have it completed by the 1st of June.

—The Cincinnati money market exhibited no new feature yesterday. If anything, it is working a shade easier, but the demand is still in excess of the supply, and rates of interest are firm at 10@12 in the regular way for depositors' paper, and 15@18 for fair names, in the open market. Exchange is steady, with a supply and demand about equal. The rates are 50c prem. buying and 1-10 prem. selling.

—In New York money is plenty on call at 5@6 per cent. and balances are left at even lower rates. The demand from brokers is small, and accounts are made up with great facility. Commercial paper when of undoubted character can be sold at 6½@7½, but the supply of this description is not large. Good bills pass at 8@9, and fair names at 10@15 per cent.

—The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company have declared a dividend of 2½ per cent for the quarter ending March 31.

—The Milwaukee money market is quiet and unchanged. Currency is still close, though the demand is not unusually brisk—the stringency being partly owing to the fact that the National Banks make their quarterly statement during the latter portion of this week. New York Exchange is firm, at par@1-10 premium buying, and ¼ of 1 per cent premium selling.

—The Boston money market is unchanged in its characteristic features, and the demand, supply and rates of interest do not call for reiteration.

—The total value of exports from Boston for the week ending March 23, including specie, was $[illegible], against $[illegible] for the corresponding week in 1865.

—The cash balance in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in Boston, at the close of business March 24, was $[illegible], an increase of $[illegible], as compared with the close of the previous week.

—The New York Herald of Monday has the following on the Dry Goods and Cotton trade:

The Dry Goods trade was also more active, although at lower prices, and the prolonged stagnation which has been [illegible]

[illegible]

Railroad Time Table.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO.

Mail	4:30 a. m.	6:40 a. m.
Express	6:00 a. m.	12:30 p. m.
Express	5:30 p. m.	6:30 p. m.
Express	10:00 p. m.	11:00 p. m.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL.

Day Passenger	*9:00 a. m.	*10:10 p. m.
Night Passenger	9:30 p. m.	*6:55 a. m.
Kankakee Acc'n	[illegible]	
Hyde Park train	*6:30 a. m.	*7:55 a. m.
" " "	*12:10 p. m.	*1:45 p. m.
" " "	*3:30 p. m.	*4:50 p. m.
" " "	*5:35 p. m.	*[illegible] p. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY.

Day Express and Mail	8:30 a. m.	4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
Mendota Accommodation	4:30 p. m.	9:45 a. m.
Aurora "	5:30 p. m.	8:30 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Eastern Mail	8:10 a. m.	8:45 p. m.
Night Express	7:15 p. m.	5:00 a. m.
[illegible] Accommodation	4:00 p. m.	2:50 a. m.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND.

Day Express and Mail	*9:00 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Night Express	12:00 p. m.	*3:00 a. m.
Joliet Accommodation	4:45 p. m.	*9:50 a. m.

Express Freight, with passenger car attached, will leave passenger depot every Saturday at 3:30 p. m., for the West.

The Joliet Accommodation connects with Express Freight for Way Stations.

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILWAY.

St. Paul Express	*9:00 a. m.	*6:45 p. m.
Express	*4:30 p. m.	*10:40
Waukegan Accommodation	5:30 p. m.	9:00 a. m.
Evanston	3:00 p. m.	2:50 p. m.

*Sundays excepted. †Saturdays excepted. ‡Mondays excepted.

Alpine Bitters! Alpine Bitters!

The continually increasing demand for this universally popular

EUROPEAN TONIC
AND
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR,

has induced the undersigned to make such arrangements abroad as will enable them constantly to supply all orders with which they may hereafter be favored.

THE ALPINE BITTERS
AND
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC ELIXIR,

Imported exclusively from Switzerland, is made entirely from ROOTS and HERBS, harmless in themselves, but marvellous in their health-sustaining and strengthening properties. Their recuperative qualities are unrivalled, and are especially efficacious in all cases of FEMALE DEBILITY, arising from any cause whatever. Also, for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, LOSS OF APPETITE, and as a positive preventive of CHILLS AND FEVER arising from Malaria, &c. Orders supplied by

KORNEMANN & CO.,
Importers and Sole Agents,
No. 8 Cedar-st., New York.

For sale in Chicago by
WEITZEL, MARTIN & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Fruits and Fancy Groceries, French and German Wines.
37 State-st., City Hotel Building

NOTICE.
MR. ROBERT FORSYTH
Has this day withdrawn from our firm.
JAS. B. BAKER & CO.
Chicago, March 27, 1866.

Seeds! Seeds! Seeds!

Timothy, Clover, Hungarian, Millett, Red Top, Blue Grass, for sale in lots to suit the trade, by HUNTINGTON BROTHERS, Produce Commission Merchants, 123 South Water street. Orders solicited.

PLASTIC SLATE ROOFING.

The best material for Roofing in the world. Send for circulars. Licenses granted on favorable terms. Materials and information furnished on application to WHITACRE & RAYMOND, General Licensees for Illinois and Wisconsin. Office 190 and 192 Washington st. P. O. Drawer 5775, Chicago, Ill.

Coughs and Colds

Are but too often the fore-runners of Consumption, and ought never to be neglected. They should always be attended to in the earliest stages. Sellers' Cough Syrup is the surest and most speedy remedy. For sale by BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Wholesale Druggists, 16 Lake street, Chicago, and druggists generally.

Spermatorrhea.

Having been cured of Spermatorrhea by a benevolent physician, and obtained the [illegible] of treatment, I desire to send sufferers Gratis, the means by which they can be permanently cured. All communications confidential. Address with stamp, W. H. STANLEY, P. O. Drawer 6456, Chicago, Ill.

[illegible] icians, I assure you, Ladies and Gentlemen, it is all you require for the Hair. Sold by all Druggists, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, N.Y.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

The Great New England Remedy.

Dr. J. W. Poland's WHITE PINE COMPOUND is now offered to the afflicted throughout the country after having been proved [illegible] where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

The WHITE PINE COMPOUND cures Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys [illegible] trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried Medicine. It is pleasant, safe and sure. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine generally. GEO. W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, Boston, Mass. Send all orders to H. SCOVIL, 3 Randolph street, Chicago, Agent for the Northwest, at manufacturers prices.

Lindsey's Blood Searcher.

This medicine is eminently successful in the permanent cure of Scrofula, Ringworm, Pimples, Eruptions of Face and Head, Ulcers, Boils, &c., &c. It strikes immediately at the root of the disease, the blood, and expels it from the system.

The blood is the very fountain of life itself, therefore if we wish to restore health, we must first purify the blood, and to insure continued health, we must keep it pure. The Blood Searcher is the safest and most effectual medicine for obtaining this desired effect. It is always safe, and the most delicate can use it. Prepared by R. E. Sellers & Co., Pitts., Pa. For sale by FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, Wholesale Druggists, 24 and 26 Market street, and Druggists generally.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr Raphael. He wins the affections of the opposite sex. He guides you to wealth, health and happiness. Call at Drug Store 221 East Madison-st., between Wells and Franklin. Consultation fee One Dollar.

Dr. Webster,

164 South Clark street, between Madison and Monroe. Office hours from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Specialist in the treatment of all private diseases in all their varied and complicated forms. For the past twenty years Dr. W. has made the treatment of private diseases his business and study, which has enabled him to perfect remedies which are speedy and permanent, and in all cases can be used without hindrance to business or exposure to friends. Particular attention given to all old-standing cases, such as were formerly considered incurable. Syphilis, in all forms; Gonorrhea, Gleet, Strictures, also the effects of solitary habit, both ruinous to body and mind, and produces some of the following effects: Pimples on the face, bodily weakness, constipation, aversion to and uneasiness in female society, [illegible], dread of future events, and finally a complete prostration of the vital power, loss of memory, ringing in the ears, impotency—can be fully restored to health. Dr. W. is the publisher of a new medical work, which should be in the hands of all those contemplating marriage. Sent to all on receipt of ten cents to prepay postage. Please call; a friendly call will cost you nothing.

Dr. Webster refers the public to the following physicians: Dr. Butler, Milwaukee, Wis.; Dr. Peabody and Dr. Kermott, Detroit, Mich.; Dr. Price, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Dr. Powers and Dr. Harrison, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. Gaines, Dr. J. Bailey, Dr. James Thoms, Chicago, Ill.; Dr. Hendershott, Toledo, Ohio; Dr. Davis, Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Beatty, St. Paul, Minn.

Batchelor's Hair Dye,

The Best in the World! Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect Dye! No disappointment—no ridiculous tints. Signed William A. Batchelor, New York. Also, REGENERATING EXTRACT OF MILLEFLEURS—restores, preserves and beautifies the hair. Sold by all Druggists.

No Excuse for a Bald Head!—UPHAM'S MARACHELLA causes the hair to grow on bald heads, prevents it from falling out, and promotes the growth of the [illegible] and moustache. One bottle will convince the most skeptical. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

The Japanese Hair Stain colors the Hair, Whiskers and Moustache a beautiful black or brown. It contains only one preparation. Color will not fade or wash out. Only 50 cents a box. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Freckles, Tan and Pimples removed at once by the use of [illegible] Price 50 cents. Sold by LORD & SMITH, 23 Lake-st.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, 24 and 26 Market-st., and all Druggists.

Medicinal.

CONSTITUTION WATER.—CONSTITUTION WATER, the only known remedy for Diabetes, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick Dust Deposit and Mucous or Milky Discharges, Irritation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Kidney, Catarrh of the Bladder.

The astonishing success which has attended this invaluable medicine renders it the most valuable one ever discovered. No language can convey an adequate idea of the immediate and almost miraculous change which it occasions to the debilitated and shattered system. In fact it stands unrivalled as a remedy for the permanent cure of the maladies above mentioned, and also, DIABETES, IMPOTENCY, LOSS OF MUSCULAR ENERGY, PHYSICAL PROSTRATION, INDIGESTION, GLEET, and every disease any way connected with the disorder of organs.

Persons, if conscious of any weakness, should take the CONSTITUTION WATER, whether broken down by excess, weak by nature, or impaired by sickness, the unstrung and relaxed organization is at once relieved, revivified and built up. Well may this celebrated remedy be called the MEDICAL WONDER.

The stooping, trembling victim of depression and debility becomes a new man; he stands erect, he moves with a firm step; his mind which was previously sunk in gloom of an almost idiotic apathy, becomes bright and active, and he goes forth regenerated, conscious of new vigor. The medicine reaches the constitution itself, and restores it to its normal condition. For these diseases it is truly a sovereign remedy, and too much cannot be said in its praise. A single dose has been known to relieve the most urgent symptoms. Try it in these cases, and you will give your praise to CONSTITUTION WATER.

MALES OR FEMALES, are you troubled with that distressing pain in the small of the back and through your hips? "CONSTITUTION WATER" will relieve you like magic.

For sale by all druggists. Price $1.
W. H. GREGG & CO., Proprietors.
MORGAN & ALLEN,
General Agents, No. 46 Cliff-street, New York.
FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, and BURNHAM & VAN SCHAACK, Agents, Chicago.

Ship Chandlers.

GILBERT HUBBARD & CO.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
DEALERS IN
Twines, Cordage, Cotton, Flax and Hemp Duck,
205 and 207 South Water Street, corner Wells, Chicago.

Would call particular attention of the Trade to our stock, as we at all times have the largest and best assortment in the West, of

MANILLA AND TARRED ROPE,
DITCHING ROPES,
BAGS, BAGGING AND BURLAPS,
CANVAS, OAKUM,
TAR, PITCH, CHAINS,
AND TACKLE BLOCKS.
Coal Tar, Roofing Pitch and Felting,
Bed Cords, Clothes Lines, Broom Twines, all qualities, Wrapping Twines, in bundles or barrels, Bell and Sash Cords, Nets and Seines.
Cotton, Flax & Hemp Twines
of every description.
Tents of Every Kind.
Awnings, Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, Flags and Banners.
Of Silk or Bunting, as per Army Regulations, constantly on hand and made to order.
G. HUBBARD. J. S. TURNER. G. B. CARPENTER.

GEORGE F. FOSTER,
217 SOUTH WATER-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
Ship Chandler and Sail Maker,
and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Manilla, Tarred and Hemp Rope,
CANVAS, ANCHORS, CHAINS, BLOCKS,
Twines, Bell and Sash Cords, Tents, Awnings, Wagon Covers, Oakum, Tar, Pitch, Felting, Paints, Oils, &c.
OLD CANVAS AND HOISTING MACHINES FOR STORES
FLAGS
Of every description.

Auction Sales.

NOTICE—Administrators' Sale—The undersigned, administrators of the estate of VROMAN BECKER, deceased will sell at
PUBLIC AUCTION,
All the Lumber, about two million (2,000,000) feet, consisting of Pine, Whitewood, Ash, Oak, Black Walnut, Hickory, Maple, Sycamore, Basswood, Cherry and Elm, of various sizes and dimensions, now lying at Yard No. 460, North Pier. Also all the
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS
And materials and patterns for making same, consisting of THRESHING MACHINES,
SHIDLEY'S PATENT SULKY HAY RAKES,
FOUST'S PATENT HAY LOADERS. Also, the Patent for the States of Illinois and Iowa, for manufacturing SHIDLEY'S PATENT SULKY HORSE HAY RAKE, and a Patent for SWING GEAR for THRESHING MACHINES, for the United States. Agricultural Implements can be seen at 41 and 43 South Canal st. Sale of Lumber to take place at 460 North Pier, April 3d, 1866, at 10 a. m. Sale of Agricultural Implements at Nos. 41 and 43 South Canal st, on the 5th of April, 1866, at 10 a. m.
CORNELIA D. BECKER, Administratrix.
GIDEON L. BECKER, Administrator.
BECKER & RIPPLE will continue the Lumber business, as heretofore, at the same place.
GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

Business Cards.

HAWORTH, JOHNS & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the purchase and sale of
Grain, Flour, Provisions, &c.
Agents for J. W. TAYLOR & CO., New Orleans, La.
196 South Water Street, Chicago,
AND 27 WALNUT STREET, CINCINNATI.
Liberal advances on shipments.
Refer by permission to Fourth National Bank, Chicago; Commercial National Bank, Chicago; Chas. Randolph, Pres't Board Trade, Chicago; Homans & Co., Bankers, Cincinnati; J. W. Taylor & Co., New Orleans; First National Bank, Decatur, Ill.; James Millikin, Banker, Decatur, Ill.; J. R. Gorin, U. S. Assessor, Decatur, Ill.; Peddecord & Burrows, Decatur, Ill.; R. M. Henkle & Son, Paper Makers, Decatur, Ill.

MOWING AND REAPING
MACHINE
KNIVES AND SICKLES.
The undersigned, pioneers in the manufacture of Knives and Sickles for Mowing and Reaping Machines now give their exclusive attention to this branch of their former business, and solicit orders from makers of machines for cutters of superior quality and style of workmanship, to be executed at reasonably short notice. The merits of these goods are known by the leading implement makers of the country, many of whom have been supplied by us for the past ten years.
THE WHITMAN & MILES MANF'G. CO.
West Fitchburg, Mass.

CARROLL, BEATTIE & CO.,
GENERAL
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the purchase and sale of FLOUR, GRAIN, PROVISIONS, HIGHWINES and COUNTRY PRODUCE.
25 Chamber of Commerce, Chicago.
Liberal advancements made on consignments.

Thread.

J. & P. COATS'
BEST SIX CORD CABLED
THREAD.
NOW LANDING.
JOHN & HUGH
AUCHINCLOSS,
Sole Agents in New York,
108 DUANE STREET.

Banking and Exchange.

LIPMANN & ELLERY,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
29 Broad St., New York.
Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.
Particular attention given to the following stocks:

American Express Co.	National Express Co.
Adams Express Co.	National Express Co.
U. S. Express Co.	Western Union Telegraph Co.
Wells, Fargo & Co.	American Telegraph Co.
Kinsley Express Co.	United States Telegraph Co.
Harnden Express Co.	Russian Amer'n Telegraph Co.
Southern Express Co.	Insulated Telegraph Co.

National Express and Transportation Co.
Petroleum and Mining stocks; Government, State, Town, and County Bonds.
Advances made on the above securities.
REFERENCES:
Importers & Traders' Bank; Mechanics' Banking Ass'n; Hoyt, Sprague & Co.; Einstein, Rosenfeld & Co.

Transportation.

TRANSPORTATION
FOR
Utah and Montana.
I am prepared to transport in Mule and Cattle Trains Three Thousand Tons Freight to Salt Lake, Utah Territory, and to Virginia City, Helena and other points in Montana Territory.
Address ANDREW STUART,
Late Overland Freighter for Government,
Leavenworth, Kansas.
Refers to
J. H. Barton, President Third National Bank, St. Louis; Ira Holmes, Cashier Third National Bank, Chicago; Jay Cooke & Co., Philadelphia; American Exchange Bank, New York; John Andrews, President State Bank of Ohio, Columbus; the Secretary of War and Quartermaster-General, Washington, D. C.
Leavenworth, Kansas, March 14, 1866.

Railroads.

THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD CO.
OFFICE No. 13 WILLIAM STREET,
New York, March 13, 1866.
The annual election for Directors of this Company will be held at the Company's Office in Toledo, Ohio, on Wednesday, the 25th day of April next, at noon. The polls will remain open until 2 o'clock p. m. For Stock transfer books will be closed on the 5th inst, at 3 p. m., and reopened on the 26th proximo at 10 a. m.
D. P. BARHYDT, Sec'y.

To Contractors.

TO CONTRACTORS.—On Monday, April 2d, [illegible] the Board of Public Works will receive proposals at their Office for [illegible], filling and paving [illegible] street, from the [illegible] bridges on said streets, to Wells street, in [illegible] according to specifications on file at this office.
The attention of contractors is invited to these proposed improvements.
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED. LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Board of Public Works.

PROPOSALS FOR SAFES AND LOCKS.
WASHINGTON, D. C., March [illegible], 1866.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., until [illegible] April [illegible], 1866, for furnishing the Burglar Proof and the Burglar and Fire Proof Safes required by the Treasury Department for one year from the acceptance of the proposal of the successful bidder.
Specifications and drawings for the Burglar Proof Safes, showing the form, of construction of [illegible], plates of iron and hardened steel, may be obtained upon application at this Department.
Burglar and Fire Proof Safes will be constructed in the same manner and material, with a suitable fire proof covering, the plans and specifications for which must be submitted by the bidder.
Safes to be delivered in perfect condition within a reasonable time from date of order.
The Locks will be furnished by this Department, but must be put in place by the contractor, and be in perfect working order when the Safe is turned over to the proper officer of the Government.
The bids to be per superficial foot, measured on the outside, and to cover all charges whatever, including painting and door fixtures, (exclusive of Locks).
Proposals will also be received for Burglar and Powder Proof Locks, to be accompanied by samples.
All bids must be accompanied by the guaranty of two responsible persons in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified to by the District Attorney of the district where the bidder resides.
The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, or to award the contract for Burglar Proof Safes to one party, and for Burglar and Fire Proof Safes to another, if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and no bid will be considered that does not conform to the requirements of this advertisement.
Proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Safes and Locks, and addressed to A. B. MULLETT, Acting Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C.
A. B. MULLETT,
Acting Supervising Architect.

GOVERNMENT WAREHOUSES AT CAIRO, ILL., FOR LEASE.
CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
ST. LOUIS DEPOT,
St. Louis, Mo., March 14, 1866.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 m. Saturday, the 31st day of March, 1866, for leasing the two (2) large Government Warehouses at Cairo, Ill., now used by the United States Quartermaster's Department. These buildings will be leased for the period of two years, commencing April 1st, 1866 to the highest responsible bidder, the premises to be returned to the Government at the expiration of the lease in as good condition as when taken, ordinary wear and tear excepted.
It will be made a condition of the lease that the lessee shall perform all the necessary work which may be required in receiving, storing and forwarding such public stores as may arrive at Cairo, free of charge to the United States, and shall be responsible that no damage shall come to Government property on account of the carelessness of employes, while the same is stored in, or being moved to or from, the warehouses.
The Government will reserve the right to terminate the lease at any time by giving the lessee thirty days notice.
Bonds, with approved security, will be required for the faithful performance of the obligations of the lease on the part of the lessee.
Form of lease and plans and specifications of the buildings can be seen at this office.
Proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Leasing Government Warehouses at Cairo, Ill." and addressed to the undersigned.
Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the proposals.
WM. MYERS,
Brev. Brig. Gen., Depot Quartermaster.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals for the building of a jail [illegible] ft., two stories high, with basement, for the County of Livingston, Ill., will be received at the office of the County Clerk, in Pontiac, in said county, up to 1 o'clock p. m. of Tuesday, April 10, 1866, said building to be Joliet stone, and containing 12 cells. Contractor to furnish all the material and have the work completed by the first day of October next, under bonds, the committee reserving the right to reject any or all bids. Plan and specifications can be seen at the office of the County Clerk on and after the 31st of March.
JOHN DEHNER,
E. F. HOTCHKISS, Building Com.
R. W. HARRINGTON
Pontiac, Ill., March 9, 1866.

Medicinal.

IF YOUR APOTHECARY
DOES NOT KEEP
SMOLANDER'S
EXTRACT BUCKU,
Tell him it has
Saved the Lives of Millions,
And he MUST get it. Tell him
IT CURES MORE CASES OF
Diseases of the Stomach
AND
KIDNEYS,
GOUT, GRAVEL, RHEUMATISM,
Chronic Gonorrhea,
AND
FEMALE COMPLAINTS
Than any other Extract Bucku in the market. Testimonials innumerable have been sent us of its efficacy.
BUY IT. TRY IT.
BE CURED.
Price, One Dollar.
Sold everywhere. H. SCOVIL Agent for Chicago and vicinity. D. BARNES & CO., New York, Agents for the South and West generally.
BURLEIGH & ROGERS,
Wholesale Druggists, Boston, Mass., Sole General Agents for the Proprietor.

HEALTH OF AMERICAN WOMEN.
One trial will prove that
Marshall's Uterine Catholicon
Will infallibly, positively, invariably cure all those torturing, perplexing, and debilitating symptoms commonly known as FEMALE DISEASES, WEAKNESSES, IRREGULARITIES, &c., which worry and render unhappy so many women between the ages of 15 and 50 for which the medical profession seeks in vain for a remedy, and from which wealth, position, delicacy, and refinement afforded no exemption.
Read the following:
LAFAYETTE, Ky., June 21, 1860.
I am a graduate of the regular Medical Colleges. Eighteen months ago I had seven cases of severe female disease which I had entirely failed to cure. One lady had constant hysterics; one had every symptom of epileptic convulsions consequent upon deranged menstruation; others had whites, falling, irregularities, and all the severe symptoms of continued uterine derangement. Having my attention called to the GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON, I used it, AND IT CURED EVERY CASE. There has not been a single failure in its operation.
C. J. NORTHINGTON, M. D.
See that the seal of the Graefenberg Company is on every bottle. Price $1.50. Sold everywhere.

The Graefenberg Vegetable Pills
Are the [illegible]
[illegible]—CONSTIPATION—HEADACHE—NERVOUS—BILIOUSNESS—HEARTBURN—ACIDITY—NAUSEA—FLATULENCE—WANT OF APPETITE—DYSPEPSIA—LIVER COMPLAINT—GRIPINGS—FEVERS.
On account of their great mildness, and from the fact that they never gripe, nauseate, or leave the bowels in a constipated condition, the Graefenberg Pills will be found more pleasant than any others.
Price 25 cents per box. On the receipt of one dollar four boxes will be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the country. Sold everywhere.

Asiatic Cholera
Will be positively and certainly cured by
The Graefenberg Dysentery Syrup
It is a sure PREVENTIVE if used in the diarrhea, which always precedes CHOLERA. Let no one venture to be without it. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold everywhere.
THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY'S
Sarsaparilla, $1.00; Eye Lotion, 25 cts.
Pile Remedy, $1.00; Health Bitters, 25c.
Green Mountain Ointment, 25 cents.
Fever and Ague Remedy, 50 cents.
Consumptive Balm, $3.00.
Children's Panacea, 50 cents.
Are all unequalled for the diseases they are designed to cure.
THE GRAEFENBERG MANUAL OF HEALTH is a book of 300 pages, and is a complete Family guide to the cause, prevention and cure of all diseases incident to this country and climate. Sent by mail post paid on the receipt of 25 cents by the GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 WILLIAM STREET, NEW YORK.
All the Graefenberg Family Medicines are for sale wholesale and retail, by THE GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, 139 William Street, N. Y.; FULLER, FINCH & FULLER, J. H. REED & CO., H. SCOVIL, Chicago, Ill.; GREENE & BUTTON, H. BOSWORTH & SONS, Milwaukee, Wis.; DANIELS & CLARK, Madison, Wis.; ALLEN & YOUNG, Dubuque, Iowa; BENTON, BROTHERS & CO., McGregor, Iowa; DAY & JENKS, St. Paul, Minn.
And by Dealers Everywhere.

Partnership.

THE PARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Leander H. Butler and the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of L. H. BUTLER & CO., is this day dissolved.
MELVILLE W. FULLER,
CHARLES H. HAM,
HENRY M. SHEPARD.
Chicago, March 26, 1866.

DISSOLUTION.—R. B. Ogden retired from the firm of JOHN O. MONROE & CO. March 6th. The books and accounts will be settled by S. B. Vowell at the office of the late firm.
JOHN O. MONROE.
R. B. OGDEN.
Chicago, March 27, 1866.

JOHN O. MONROE
continues the Produce Commission business at the old stand, 234 South Water st. under the same style of firm, from March 6th. JOHN O. MONROE & CO.
Chicago, March 27, 1866.

Lime.

LIME! LIME! LIME!
WM. KEHR & CO.,
No. 96 West Lake Street,
Manufacturers of
WISCONSIN LIME,
And dealers in CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, &c. Orders from the country will receive special attention.

PAPER MILL
FOR SALE.
Being unacquainted with the paper business, I offer my Paper Mill for sale upon reasonable terms. The Mill is located at Rock Island, Ill., and immediately on the bank of the Mississippi River, with good steam boat landing, and within [illegible] from the railroad track. The mill is built [illegible] running [illegible] for the past two years. [illegible] I desire to [illegible] D. HAWES.

City Notices.

CORPORATION NOTICE.
OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
CHICAGO, March 27, 1866.
Whereas, the Common Council of the City of Chicago [illegible] ordered that [illegible] of State street, in the east side of Prairie Avenue, [illegible] be curbed, graded and paved [illegible] according to the [illegible] of the Board of Public Works, [illegible] two hundred and [illegible] dollars and fifty-six cents to [illegible] assessed upon the real estate deemed benefited by said improvement, according to the provisions of the Amended Charter, as amended. In [illegible] public notice is hereby given to all [illegible] that the Commissioners of the Board of Public Works will meet at Room No. 12, in the Court House [illegible] city, on Thursday, the 12th day of April [illegible] at the hour of ten o'clock a. m. [illegible] above named, directed, and proceed, by the Common Council to be assessed on the real estate deemed benefited by the said contemplated improvement.
J. G. GINDELE,
FRED LETZ,
O. J. ROSE,
Commissioners of the Board of Public Works.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Chicago, March 28, 1866.
LOTS WANTED FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES.
Proposals from the owners of lots to sell to the City of Chicago lots suitable for three school buildings thereon, situated in the localities, or in the vicinity of the localities hereinafter designated, are solicited, and will be received at the office of the City Comptroller until Friday, 6th day of April next, at 4 o'clock p. m. The lots offered for sale must be not less than one hundred and fifty by two hundred feet in front and depth, fronting on streets, and the size, number of lot and block distinctly stated with price asked for the same. The localities in which lots are wanted are as follows, to-wit:
1st—South of Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad tracks, in the Haven school district, near the corner of Wabash and Eldridge streets.
2d—West of Brown school, near the corner of Leavitt and Walnut streets.
3d—Near the corner of North Wells street and Chicago avenue.
4th—Near the corner of Elizabeth and Lake streets.
5th—Near the corner of LaSalle and Twelfth streets.
6th—Near the centre of south-west quarter of section 28, T. 39, R. 14, east.
7th—Near the Rolling Mill at or near the north-west corner of block [illegible] addition to Chicago.
The undersigned reserves the right to reject any or all proposals offered.
WALTER KIMBALL,
City Comptroller.

Government Sales.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS.
OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
Washington, D. C., March 23, 1866.
AUCTION SALE OF MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.
Will be sold at public auction, at Alexandria, Va., on Tuesday, April 10, 1866, 3 first-class Locomotive Engines, 5 feet 6¼ inch gauge, cylinders, [illegible]; weight, 25 tons; 4 Passenger Cars, 6 Box Freight Cars, 3 Stock Cars, 4 Platform Cars, 10 Small Truck Cars, 2 Trucks for Freight Cars, 16 pairs Wheels on axles, 2 Steam Pumping Engines, 1 Stationary Engine, 12 Hand-car Pumps, 200 tons second-hand Railroad Iron, (good). A large quantity of Frogs, Nails, Switch Fixtures, Car Couplings, Bar Iron, Springs, Nuts, Chain, Shovels, Axes, Picks, Stoves, Files, Sperm Oil, &c.; 20 Buildings, from 16 to 200 feet; lot of Office Furniture, contents of Printing Office; a large quantity of New Shelf Hardware; 1 Herring Safe; 1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½ inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished, with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread wheels.
Sale to commence at 10 a. m.
Terms cash, in Government funds.
H. L. ROBINSON,
Bvt. Brig. Gen., A. Q. M.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT Property at Macon, Ga. By direction of the Secretary of War all the Buildings, Materials, Steam Engines, Machinery, Tools, Iron, Copper, Lumber, and stores of various kinds, which were collected at Macon, Ga., by the Confederate Government, for the erection and permanent operation of a large Armory, Laboratory and Arsenal; and also Tools, Machinery and Materials collected from Iron Works and Arsenals in the States of Alabama and Georgia, will be sold at Public Auction. Among the articles to be sold, are [illegible] lbs Copper, [illegible] lbs Copper, round rod; [illegible] lbs Copper, bar; [illegible] lbs Copper sheet; [illegible] Wrought Iron, bar and rod; [illegible] tons Pig Iron; [illegible] Cast Iron, unserviceable shells; [illegible] lbs Lead, pigs; [illegible] lbs, brook and sheet; [illegible] feet Chain, crane and cable; 15,000 yards Cloth, Cotton, English, Serge, oiled and enamelled; [illegible] lbs Powder; [illegible] feet Belting, gum and leather, assorted sizes; [illegible] Machines, Drills, Planers, Milling, Screw-cutting, Steam and Trip Hammers, besides Harness, Saddles, Horse Equipments, Infantry and Cavalry Accoutrements, Bar Iron, Wagon and Gun Carriage Irons, 12 unserviceable Cannon, iron and bronze, all broken Gun Carriages, Laboratory stores and Materials, Spare Parts (new) for Springfield Muskets and Colt's Revolvers, and an assortment of Paints and Oils.
The attention of Northern buyers is called to this sale, which is a large one, and of valuable property.
Full printed catalogues of the property to be sold can be obtained from the Chief of Ordnance at Washington, D. C., and from the Commanding Officer of the Augusta Arsenal, Georgia.
The sale will commence on Wednesday, April 4th, 1866, and continue every day until all the property is sold.
Terms cash, in United States currency.
D. W. FLAGLER,
Capt. Ord. Brev. Lt. Col. Com. Augusta Arsenal.

OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER,
NASHVILLE, Tenn., March 26, 1866.
I will offer for sale at public auction, at the Franklin Shops, on the 5th day of April next, commencing at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Machinery: [illegible] Couplings, for three shafts; 1 Steam Engine, [illegible] cylinder, horse power; 1 Steam Engine, [illegible] inch cylinder; 1 Steam Engine, [illegible] inch cylinder; 35 Journal Boxes; 1 Centre, Lathe; [illegible] Post Hangers, boxes and bolts; 10 Post Hangers on line shaft; 4 Lathes, Engine, single head; 1 Lathe, Engine, double head; 1 Lathe, hand, small with iron screw; 1 Lathe, hand, small with wooden shears; 1 [illegible]; [illegible] Pulleys, bored and turned; [illegible] Pulleys, bored and turned; [illegible] Pulleys, bored and turned; [illegible] Pulleys, bored and turned; [illegible]; 14 Cone Pulleys; 1 [illegible] Iron Planer; 1 [illegible] Planer; [illegible] Planer; 300 feet Line Shafting; 11 feet [illegible] Shafting; 6 Machine Vises; [illegible]
This Machinery is of the best patterns and all in good condition. Persons wishing to examine it before the day of sale can do so by calling at the Franklin Shops.
Terms, Cash. Government Funds.
By order of Capt. A. [illegible], Chief Quartermaster Dept. Tenn.
F. H. KIRK,
Bv't Maj. and A. Q. M.

LARGE SALE OF GOVERNMENT MULES.—By direction of Bv't Brig. Gen. Wm. Myers, Chief Quartermaster, [illegible] There will be sold at public auction, at the Government Corral, north of Benton Barracks, St. Louis, Mo., 2,000 Fine well conditioned Mules. The sale will commence on Thursday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., and will continue (at the rate of 150 per day) until all are sold.
These are the pick of twenty thousand or more, good, serviceable animals, and are the finest lot of mules offered for sale by Government since the close of the war. They were selected for service on the Plains, but are not required.
The Franklin avenue street railroad cars run within a short distance of the Corral.
Animals will be sold singly.
Terms—Currency—U. S. Treasury Notes.
JNO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.
The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, April 2d, at same hour and place. JNO. L. WOODS,
Capt. and A. Q. M.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 21, 1866.
The following list of Government Stores will be sold at Public Auction at the Oakland Cavalry Depot, near Louisville, Ky., the sale to commence on MONDAY, April 2, 1866, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continue from day to day:
[illegible]

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES, WHISKEY, WINES, &c.
[illegible]
WASHINGTON, D. C., March [illegible]
Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the JUDICIARY SQUARE WAREHOUSE, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock a. m., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:
[illegible]
The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.
CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W. BOTELER, Auctioneer.

New Publications.

JUST PUBLISHED,
A BOOK FOR EVERY VOTER.
Wedgwood's Government and Laws of the United States.
[illegible]
The valuable compendium [illegible]
Agents wanted for above.
SCHERMERHORN, BANCROFT & CO.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.

Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, MARCH 29, 1866.

THE CITY.

STOLEN PROPERTY.—The police, yesterday, found a man trying to sell a set of light, silver-plated, double harness, for the small sum of $30. Judging that the trappings in question had been stolen, they confiscated them, and they now await identification by the owner, at the Central Police Station.

A MISTAKE.—A Detroit paper informs its readers that "William Turtle, formerly Superintendent of the Chicago Police, died" in this city a few days ago. It was not the worthy ex-Superintendent, but his brother Richard, who departed this life at the time indicated.

THE BIGAMY CASE.—William Lyne, who was arrested some days since on the charge of abusing his wife, and was afterwards held for a further hearing on the charge of bigamy, was again brought up yesterday afternoon for examination, but no witnesses appearing against him, the charge of bigamy was changed back to that of disorderly, and he was mulcted in the sum of $15 and costs.

"THE ASSASSINATION AND ITS LESSONS."—Fred. Douglass, the celebrated colored orator, will deliver his lecture on the above subject in Smith & Nixon's Hall this evening. The sale of reserved seats yesterday was rapid, notwithstanding the miserable weather, which prevented very many persons from calling at the office. The house will undoubtedly be crowded to-night.

CONFIRMATION.—Right Rev. Bishop Lee, of Iowa, will administer the Apostolic rite of confirmation in the Church of the Holy Communion, on the corner of Wabash avenue and Randolph street, at 7½ o'clock this evening.

Bishop Lee will also preach, and afterwards confirm a large class of catechumens, in St. John's Church, Union Park, on Friday morning. Services will commence at eleven o'clock.

TRAPS IN DRAINS.—We are informed that the Board of Public Works require that a stench trap shall be placed in each drain in this city, connecting with the common sewer for the prevention of such nasal visitations as the one chronicled in the TRIBUNE of Tuesday last, but that the Board of Public Works is not able in all cases to see that the regulation is complied with. This explanation is due to the Board, as some have construed the remarks in the article referred to as reflecting on that body.

ASSAULT WITH A SLUNG-SHOT.—A young man named George Schultz, a runner for the St. Clair House, was examined in the Police Court yesterday forenoon on the charge of having assaulted another runner named Thomas Chevallier with a slung-shot. The assault grew out of a dispute which occurred between them about some passengers, at the Northwestern depot, one night about a week ago. The prisoner was required to give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance before the Recorder's Court.

GRAND MASONIC EXCURSION.—The Boston Encampment of Knights Templar, Sir Knight W. Marshall, E. C., will leave Boston for Washington in the first week of June, and come thence, through Baltimore and Cincinnati, to Chicago, remaining in this city for several days as the guests of the members of the order here. On the return journey they will proceed to Detroit, visit Rochester and Oswego, cross into Canada, passing a day at Toronto, thence home by the Grand Trunk Railway, to Montreal and Portland.

VIOLATIONS OF THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.—Robert Butches, proprietor of the Waverly House, on Kinzie street, was fined $25 and costs in the Police Court yesterday forenoon for keeping his premises in a filthy condition. He was brought up a week ago on the same charge, but was dismissed upon promising to clean up his place. Failing to comply with his promise, he received the penalty he deserved.

Conrad [illegible], who resides at No. 113 West Lake street, was fined a similar amount for a similar offence.

FIRES LAST EVENING.—At half past 8 o'clock last evening, a frame cottage on Leavitt street, near Kinzie, was discovered to be on fire. The alarm was promptly given, but long ere the nearest located steamer reached the spot, the neighbors had quenched the flames by applying water with buckets. The loss was only nominal.

Half an hour after the first alarm was rung, another was given for the 7th district. It was occasioned by the burning of an old two-story frame building located on Couch Place, between Wells and Franklin streets. The structure was occupied by a carpenter named Kelly, who lost $200 worth of tools and about $50 worth of dressed lumber. Kelly had no insurance. The building, which was totally destroyed, was worth about $50. The fire caught from the dropping of coals from the stove into a heap of shavings.

PROMPT RECOVERY OF STOLEN OVERCOATS.—On Tuesday evening about seven o'clock Messrs. C. W. [illegible], S. H. Mead and E. C. Treat reported at the Central Police Station that some thief had, a few minutes before, entered the hall of their boarding house, No. 113 Adams street, while they were at tea, and stolen their overcoats. Detective Kelly immediately started out to search for the missing articles, and before eight o'clock returned them to the station. The thief, it appeared, as soon as he got possession of the coats, hastened to a pawn shop and disposed of them for a trifling sum. It is little strange that the pawnbroker should purchase three overcoats from one individual, and still more mysterious that he could not give a description of the fellow. Are some pawnbrokers in league with the coat thieves?

FENIANA.—The Fenians, who are supposed to be now about at their wit's end as to funds wherewith to accomplish the subjugation of Canada and the squelching of British rule in the Emerald Isle, have resorted to a new plan for replenishing the Fenian exchequer. The Brotherhood have commenced the canvass of the city to raise subscriptions, both among sympathizers and non-sympathizers, for the cause. They have announced their intention to record the names of all subscribers, and of those who do not consider the cause worth a red cent. Whether this policy will have the effect of frightening people into compliance with their demands, remains to be seen. Each Circle has taken its own department, and the door of every private family will be knocked at by the persistent canvassers. If they are wise canvassers, they will direct their efforts principally to the kitchen doors, as there lies their best chance of success.

OUTRAGEOUS ATTEMPT TO DESTROY A LOCOMOTIVE.—On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock as engineer Lamb was standing in the cab of his locomotive, at the Rock Island depot, he noticed a man loitering around the train in a suspicious manner. Watching him closely he observed the fellow stealthily approaching the locomotive, draw from under his coat an old coupling link, and thrust it into the machinery. In an instant Mr. Lamb sprang to the ground, pursued the scoundrel and caught him just as he was about to get on the rear car of an outward bound train. Calling officer McCarty he gave the fellow into his custody. The prisoner was arraigned in the Police Court yesterday forenoon for examination, and gave his name as T. A. Carpenter. In order to produce evidence as to the [illegible] intentions of the prisoner, previous to committing the act, the case was continued until to-day. He was required to give bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance.

CAPTURE OF A DELINQUENT COLLECTOR.—Some weeks since Charles Myers, Collector of the city of Detroit, suddenly absconded, taking with him several thousand dollars of the funds placed in his custody, and leaving to his bondsmen the pleasant duty of making good his delinquencies. Though these gentlemen felt for Mr. Myers the greatest respect, yet they did not too well relish the idea of paying his debts, and to avoid doing so sought and obtained the assistance of an experienced detective named Sperring. This officer at once laid his plans for the absconder's apprehension, and after once getting on his trail never left it until he had secured him. He arrested Myers in this city yesterday at the Washington House, where he had been a guest for three days, and started with him for Detroit on the evening train. It appears that Myers, after committing the robbery came directly to Illinois, and has since, up to the time of his arrest, been "having a good time" with his friends in Kankakee, Peoria, Urbana, etc. He will now have an opportunity for reflection and repentance.

THE KALES ROBBERY CASE.—Yesterday forenoon, for the fourth time, Frank Boardman and George Eaton were called up in the Police Court on the charge of robbery. Mr. Kales of King, Kales & Williams, who had been absent from the city on the former occasions, was now present, and gave a detailed and comprehensive statement of all the facts connected with the outrage to which he was subjected on the night of the 26th of last February. As Mr. Kales' statement did not differ materially from the account we gave of the affair the morning after its occurrence, it is unnecessary to publish his evidence. He could not positively swear to the identity of either of the parties accused of the crime, and yet he was all but certain that Boardman was the man who dealt the blow which caused him to fall to the earth. He had no recollection of having ever before seen Eaton, and did not recognize him as the man who jumped on his back after the blow was struck. Eaton, at the conclusion of Mr. Kales' testimony was discharged, but Boardman was required to give bail in the sum of $2,500, for a further hearing next Wednesday afternoon. Captain Hickey thinks by that time he can produce testimony to show beyond a doubt that Boardman is one of the persons who engaged in the robbery.

LOTTERY DEALERS ARRESTED.—The Grand Jury of the Recorder's Court yesterday found bills of indictment against G. C. Lemon, C. L. Briggs, M. O'Brien, J. H. Wiggins, W. A. Bradford, S. H. Noble and J. Richmond, parties engaged in this city in the management of gift enterprises, and the parties were arrested by Sheriff Nelson and held to bail in the sum of $1,000 each to answer in the Recorder's Court to the charge of dealing in lotteries. The defendants claim that they are not engaged in the violation of any law, as when the law was enacted under which they are indicted, no such "enterprises" as these were in existence. It is understood that they intend to continue their business.

This case is almost precisely similar to that of the arrest of a number of men in July last engaged in the "Gift Envelope" business, selling an envelope for twenty-five cents which contained among other things a card on which was written the name of some article which the holder might take or not as he pleased on paying an extra dollar. A fine of $200 was assessed in each case by Recorder Van Buren, but an appeal was taken from the decision, and the money was refunded under bond of appeal to the Supreme Court, where the test case of The People vs. G. M. Dunn & Co., will be argued within the next few days.

SHARP LIFTING.—That species of thieving in police parlance termed "sharp lifting," is becoming quite popular in Chicago if the number of arrests recently made of members of the profession [illegible]

WOMAN, AHOY!—There is not a more prevailing thing in nature than a [illegible]

Let us indulge the hope that this last [illegible]

HOMICIDE.

A Man Killed in a House of Ill Fame—A Drunken Quarrel and its Fatal Consequences.

We are so accustomed to hear of assaults and drunken squabbles in those licensed dens of infamy which are shamefully abundant in this city that we rarely attach any great importance to them, or bestow more than a passing thought on the results which may accrue. They form the staple commodity at the Police Court, where every morning may be seen an interesting variety of broken heads and bruised and disfigured countenances. In nearly all these cases there are the elements of what might have been a severe murder, and that murder is not more frequently the consequence of these saloon rows, is generally due to the merest accident. Young men of a wild disposition, not necessarily of a vicious nature, very often "go the round" of these infamous places of an evening "to see life." It is the indispensable item in the education of a fast young man to become familiar with such low resorts where "life" is to be seen, and where too frequently also death is to be found.

A case of manslaughter has just been brought to light by the police, which vividly illustrates the danger to which men are exposed who make a practice of frequenting these vile abodes. It was not a premeditated act; it was only an accident resulting from a drunken affray, but it is none the less a murder, and a very painful one.

Last Monday night a young man, named Joseph Franklin Russell, a printer, engaged in the office of the *Christian Times*, was proceeding homeward from his work, and being considerably under the influence of liquor, he took a fancy to "see life" by dropping into a saloon of low repute at No. 313 South Clark street, kept by Edward Lowery and Patrick Dorsey. The rooms over this saloon are occupied by females of a disreputable character, among whom was a woman named Sarah Conners, a creature well known in the annals of the Police Court. Russell soon found his way to their abode, the natural entrance to the same being by the saloon below. In fact, like a great majority of these Clark street dives, the saloon and the upper rooms, and the women all form part of the same institution. The young man had not been long in the house when a dispute arose between him and the woman Conners, who was likewise intoxicated. Hard words passed between them. Russell used insulting language to the female—for even females of this class can be insulted—and she retaliated by a volley of abuse. From vile words they came to viler blows, and the young man raised his hand and pushed the woman violently against the stove. She fell with her cheek against the hot iron and her face was considerably bruised. Maddened with rage and smarting with the pain, she seized the poker, and while Russell was on the point of rushing toward her a second time, struck him furiously over the head, literally sinking the iron several inches into the brain. Russell fell senseless to the floor and was immediately taken charge of by the keeper of the house, who transferred him to his own room at No. 310 South Clark street. Here he lingered in great agony, never speaking a single word, or exhibiting any signs of consciousness till yesterday morning at 9 o'clock, when he expired.

The affair came to the knowledge of Capt. Hickey a few days ago, and Sergeant Barrett, of the First Police Precinct was detailed to investigate the circumstances. On inquiring at the saloon it was found that the woman had fled immediately on perceiving the extent of the injuries she had inflicted. A search was instituted in the various resorts which she was in the habit of frequenting, but no trace could be found of her whereabouts. At length the police received information that she was concealed in the house of a man of a character similar to her own, and yesterday evening she was surrendered to Captain Hickey, who placed her in custody at the Armory. She is a young fair haired stout woman, not altogether repulsive in appearance, but with the marks of habitual dissipation visible in her countenance. She did not appear to be at all impressed with the enormity of the crime of which she stands accused, and claims that she only struck in self-defence.

Russell was a youth of somewhat irregular habits at times, but, on the whole, bore a respectable character. He was known among his companions in the city as a young man of a free-hearted, generous disposition, prone to indulge occasionally in drink. He was born in Allegheny, Pa., of Irish parentage, and was 26 years of age at the time of his death. He served four years in Company A, 19th Illinois volunteers, and after his discharge, betook himself to the trade to which he was bred, which he followed in this city, and occasionally in St. Paul, Minnesota.

A post-mortem examination will be held on the remains, this forenoon, at the City Cemetery, where Coroner Wagner will hold the inquest.

THE RENT QUESTION.

All for Sale and None to Let.---A Word to Tenants.---Buy or Build.

The present spring has developed quite a new phase of the house question in Chicago. For many years past it has been extremely difficult to procure houses in anticipation of moving day, and in consequence residence property has always commanded a premium. This has been especially the case during the war. A tremendous spur was given to the activity of Chicago during that period, and the numbers of people who went out from our city to swell the number of the Union's army were much more than replaced by the numbers coming in from Europe, from the Eastern States, and from the country towns of the Northwest. Houses have been very scarce ever since the commencement of the rebellion, and building operations, though somewhat extensive, have been limited by the high price of labor and material, and have not been adequate to the growing demand for houses.

Chicago is not filled in, as some of the Eastern cities, with underground cellars two stories deep and back slums devoid of ventilation, but in the houses we have, people have been packed together by the very force of circumstances in a way seriously detrimental to health. Otherwise three-fourths of the wages of a workingman would be demanded to pay his house rent. Under this condition of things house property has been valuable. Landlords have had a good thing, and have not cared to part with it, and while there was plenty of real estate in the hands of agents to rent, a house for sale was a comparatively rare thing all through the war.

This spring it is radically different. There are few houses to rent and many to sell. The long lists of advertisements of houses on sale seen every day in the columns of the TRIBUNE are unexampled. They probably exceed by five or six times the experience of any former year. People, anxious to find a residence to which to move after the first of May, find very few houses to rent, and those at exorbitant figures; but they are everywhere met with the story—"You can buy a house cheap."

People are trying to sell their houses almost as extensively as if they were afraid that the city would be decimated by the cholera during the coming summer. A walk along any of our principal streets, particularly in that half lying nearest the city limits, will show a dozen or twenty houses to sell, and scarcely one on which the proprietor has marked the words "To Rent." The legitimate inference is that property outside the business centre of the city is coming down in value, especially the smaller class of residences, though in the real estate offices the nominal quotations are about the same as last year.

There is no mistaking the fact that the value of real estate is declining, if but slightly; yet, strange to say, rents are advancing daily. Long ago rents had reached exorbitant figures. Twelve months since many a poor man thought that he had found the last feather that breaks the camel's back, yet to-day an increase of ten to twenty per cent over last year's rates is almost universally demanded. It is very difficult to understand why this should be so. The appreciation in the value of our paper money, and the present and anticipated dullness of trade, can be readily understood as having a powerful effect in lessening the value of real estate, and a fear of the continuance of this cause would doubtless create an impression that a conversion of house lots into greenbacks would be an eminently proper and sensible proceeding. But at the same time it would seem that another consequence of this would be a diminution in the rates of rentals.

There is much that may be said on both sides. The favorite idea of tenants that there is no cause for the advance of rents beyond ante-war prices is simply preposterous, and equally so is another notion, which some of the same class lovingly entertain, that landlords ought not to draw more than about eight per cent per annum on the real value of their property. In this active Western country, where money is turned over rapidly, money invested in any legitimate business will yield more than eight per cent. Eight to ten is readily paid on good security for its use, without involving the lender in any of the risks incident to house owning. In addition to this, it must be remembered that we have now heavy taxes levied for the payment of [illegible] county expenses, and bonds assumed during the war, as well as those of the General Government and State. These items will legitimate an addition of two or three per cent, which may reasonably be added to the former per centages of rent. That is, property which only a few years since yielded seven or eight per cent might not unfairly now return ten or eleven per cent. But many landlords now seem not to be satisfied with any such figures. They are demanding twenty-five and thirty per cent, in many cases, and even then, if a tenant agrees, without haggling, to pay that amount, the landlord thinks he has cheated himself—in not asking more. There are many buildings now in Chicago which could be sold, with the lots on which they stand, to-day, for three thousand dollars, for which seven or eight hundred dollars rent is demanded for the coming year.

The landlords are enabled to demand these exorbitant rates on account of the general anxiety, almost a morbid one, which seems to prevail for securing houses at an early day for the ensuing season. If tenants would only make up their minds to appear less anxious, there is no doubt that some of the most grasping landlords would abate their present demands. It would be a good plan to let the landlords and their houses alone for a week or two, and if this course should be pursued the depreciation in the value of property would have its full effect upon the value of rents at an early day, and cause their speedy reduction.

We would again call the attention of working men and others aiming in any way to compass this end, to the importance of purchasing their own dwellings, or lots on which to erect buildings for their own use, and thus get out of the eternally recurring squabbles with landlords, by becoming landlords themselves. Building material and labor are declining in value, are worth less now than they were a short time since, and will, perhaps, go down considerably further. There is no doubt but that the present dullness in business will be speedily followed by a reaction of activity, when the prices of real estate will again advance, and those who buy at present figures will have made a handsome profit. There is, we think, no reason to apprehend that the business of Chicago will ever sink so low as to make it necessary for a man who owns his own residence here to remove to another city in search of employment. There is too much wealth lying at our backs, about, around us, in the great basin of the Northwest, which finds in Chicago its natural outlet. The mines of Lake Superior, the great coal mines of our own State, the grain of five or six States, all have a natural leaning toward Chicago, and with the establishment of cotton mills and other manufactories in our midst, many of which are in a forward state of preparation, a tremendous stimulus would be given to our trade—one which will not only find employment for the tens of thousands of workers now in Chicago, but will attract hither in the next few years hundreds of thousands more, who will require more houses, and whose advent here will materially enhance the value of property in the city.

A DEPRAVED YOUTH.—A boy sixteen years of age, named Frank Guile, was arrested by officer Dan McCarty yesterday morning, charged with the theft of various articles from the boarding house, No. 165 West Van Buren street. The complaining witness, Philip Kohler, stated in the Police Court that the prisoner came to his house on Tuesday afternoon, and asked for a bed, as he wished to sleep off the effects of a drunk. He had only twenty-five cents to pay for it, but upon a promise to pay the balance next day, he was accommodated. He went up to his bed-room, and in about an hour afterwards returned to the lower apartments, stating, upon being questioned, that he had some business to attend to down town. Mrs. Kohler, a short time afterwards, having occasion to visit her room, which adjoins the one occupied by young Guile, discovered that her bureau drawers had been ransacked, a gold locket, two chains, a purse containing nine dollars in greenbacks and two dollars in specie, and a large number of other articles, had been abstracted, which it was concluded had all gone in company with their late lodger. Officer McCarty, when he arrested the boy, found all the missing property in his possession, together with a pair of pants, which had not been missed. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

A BURGLAR APPREHENDED.—On Sunday night last the basement of L. M. Prentiss & Co.'s commission store, No. [illegible] South Water street, was entered by a burglar and plundered of hams and lard. The matter was reported to the authorities, but no clue was obtained to the depredator until Monday morning, at an early hour, when William Leipman, who occupies a room in the third story of the same building in which the burglary was committed, observed a young man in the act of removing a tub of lard from a tunnel situated near his apartment. He did not disturb the fellow by asking idle questions, [illegible]

[illegible] to Assistant Superintendent [illegible] watch the premises. Accordingly, when night approached, the officers took their stations and awaited the coming of their prey. Hour after hour passed, and yet he did not put in an appearance. The officers became drowsy, and about eleven o'clock made up their minds to take the property to the station and let the thief alone, when a light footstep was heard ascending the stairs, and presently the form of a man was visible through the dimly lighted hall. The scamp moved toward the fatal closet, opened the door, and was about to remove the property, when he was seized by the officers, and despite his [illegible]

"COMPULSORY" PARTNERSHIPS.

A rather interesting case of fraud was developed before Justice McDonnell yesterday afternoon. A man giving his name as J. T. Smith was charged by one Barrett Reed with having obtained money from him under false pretences. Reed hails from Indiana, and came here a few days ago, in hopes of obtaining a situation or finding something in which to invest a few dollars and energies. He saw an advertisement in the daily papers, asking for a young man having from two to three hundred dollars in cash, and offering such a one a good position in a light, paying manufacturing business. Applicants were requested to call at No. 1, South Clark street, rooms Nos. 7 and 9. Reed visited the place indicated, two or three days ago, and found there the prisoner Smith, who told him that the business he had on hand was the manufacture of neck ties, scarfs, etc. After some conversation, they entered into a partnership agreement, to extend over a period of ten years, the terms of which were that Reed should pay down the sum of $300, and that Smith should furnish the rooms, find all stock required for proceeding with the manufacture of the aforesaid neck ties, that Reed should take the inside business—supervise the manufacture—and Smith should take the outside department, attend to the procuring of the material, and the selling of the articles at wholesale. When the agreement was drawn up, the room was in a semi-chaotic condition. There were a few little boxes lying around, which contained what appeared to be remnants of cloth of different textures, out of which the neckties aforesaid were supposed to be made; and a man who appeared to be a carpenter was set to work as if to fix up the counters, shelves, tables, etc. Reed waited around a day or two, and finding that there was no apparent chance to commence operations, began to make inquiries, and was led to believe that he had been victimized. The evidence adduced yesterday before the Justice, tended to show that Smith had been advertising for partners for some two months—first of all in the Revere House, and after taking in two or three there, further advertised for fresh victims to call upon him at his rooms in Wheeler's Block. Reed appeared to be about the fifth who had been thus served, and it seemed that one of his former victims had been so far taken into Smith's confidence as to have been promised a share of the proceeds upon subsequent hauls made out of confiding partners. From the evidence it appeared probable that the required testimony would not have been obtained had not Smith played falsely in the case of Reed, turning over one third of $300 to his former victim, and putting the other $100 into his own pocket. Smith was held to bail in the sum of $500 to answer to the charge in the Recorder's Court. The prisoner is believed to have come from New York. He has been arrested once before on the same charge, but the Justice before whom the case was brought ruled that as an agreement had been drawn up by the parties he could not hold the prisoner on the charge, and dismissed the case.

OVER-REACHED HIMSELF.

Persons from the country who design paying Chicago a visit for the purpose of playing confidence games, will do well to confine their operations to civilians, and not attempt to dupe the police authorities. It "don't pay," and only exposes them to ridicule, and a ventilation through the newspapers. These remarks are called out by an attempt made yesterday by an Indiana man to "pull the wool" over Superintendent Rehm's eyes. The facts are as follows:

On Tuesday night, about ten o'clock as officer Patrick Feeney was standing on the corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, he was approached by a middle-aged, respectable appearing man, who, with tears streaming down his cheeks, stated that he had been robbed of his wallet containing $4,500 in bonds, while he had been standing in Jessel's auction rooms; in proof of which he exhibited to the "star"-tled officer a deep incision in his pantaloons, where he said the pocket had been cut out. The man was immediately conducted to the Central Police Station, where he repeated his story to Sergeant of Detectives Sherman. That officer, though suspecting from the man's appearance and actions, that all was not right, yet felt it his duty to assist him in every way possible to recover the bonds. With this end in view, five officers were detailed, with instructions to visit all the places where thieves were known to congregate, and arrest any suspicious characters found. The man of tears was then dismissed, with a request that he should call round again in the morning.

At nine o'clock yesterday forenoon he again made his appearance at headquarters, and was introduced to the Superintendent and his Deputy. He gave his name as J. B. Jardila, and stated that he came from Madison, Indiana. He shed tears copiously and blubbered like a whipped school boy when being questioned by the officers, who, doubting his statements, gave him in charge of detective Dixon. This officer searched Jardila and found in one of his pockets a wallet containing $720 in greenbacks. Fully satisfied now that the whole story of the robbery was a sham, Mr. Dixon conducted Jardila to his room at the Matteson House and searched his baggage. Upon opening his trunk an old razor, badly notched, was found in full sight, and in the notches of the instrument ravellings of woolen and cotton cloth of precisely the same hue as the material of the cut pantaloons were visible to the naked eye. This discovery satisfied the detective that Jardila had robbed himself for some ulterior purpose, and he once more proceeded to search his clothes. The result of this operation was the finding of the missing $4,500 carefully sewn up in the gusset of Jardila's shirt. The poor wretch was then handed over to the station again, and the facts of his "little game" related to the Superintendent, who incontinently kicked the fellow into the street.

If any further evidence is required to establish the fact that Jardila is a humbug, it is only necessary to state that he attempted to sneak away from the Matteson House yesterday afternoon without settling his bill.

THE PRIZE CONCERT.

An Unsatisfactory Termination of a Great Sensation.

The long advertised American Prize Concert of Briggs, Lemon & Co. came off as per announcement in Smith & Nixon's Hall last evening, and to such a crowd as never besieged that Hall before. The place was densely packed, every inch of standing room being occupied, the hallway was equally crowded, and the throng extended out into the street beyond, where nearly as many stood patiently through the entire evening as gained places inside. It is due to the managers to say that they furnished a very good musical entertainment, not of the most expensive kind, yet of a character sufficiently interesting to please a well cultivated ear, and keep in quietude that seething audience for upwards of an hour and a half. The concert proper was really worth the money charged for admission without the chance of drawing a prize (fifty cents), and to the curious it was probably worth the other half dollar to see the crowd and watch the action of humanity in its intensely aggregated phase.

About half past nine o'clock, when the crowd had become quite uproarious, yelling, whistling, tramping, stamping, and howling, Mr. Lemon appeared on the stage, and, as soon as he could be heard, made a little speech to the crowd. He told them that it would take a long time to draw the prize numbers; that it would take a still longer time to get in returns from agents, and, finally, that he had to go to New York to get the goods for the prizes, which were not yet purchased, and, in consequence of all this, it would be impossible to give out any of the prizes, except the three largest ones, before the 1st of May. This was not a pleasing announcement. Some of the audience, Hibernian evidently, yelled "yes—the devil a bit of you we'll iver see again," others shouted, "are you a Fenian?" "Are you a Head Centre of anything?" "Are you Catcheem or Cheateem?" and some were even unkind enough to shout loudly the insulting word "swindle." Mr. Lemon's smiling imperturbability was not to be shaken, however. He waited for quiet, and when it was obtained, proposed that a little girl should be selected from the audience to draw the prize numbers. This was generally assented to, and Jennie V. Slow was the girl selected. Then Mr. Lemon made another good point with the audience by a gallant proposition. That the drawer of the $10,000 prize should give to the girl who drew it $50. His motion to this effect was amended to $100, and thus adopted. A table was brought forth, also a dry goods box, and on the latter was reared the large wheel, of green tin, containing the numbers from which the drawing was to be made. The committee then surrounded the wheel. One of the committee stepped forward and told the audience that he and his associates felt perfectly satisfied that all was right. Another committeeman stepped forward and with much gesticulation told how the committee had mixed and mingled the numbers. Derisive voices in tones of coarse wonder, "Is that so?" "Do tell?" "Law sakes!" and a suspicious voice in an insulting manner, "How much did you get apiece?" After some farther delay the drawing commenced. The following are the committee who presided over it: R. B. Harrison, Buffalo, N. Y.; John Summerfield, city; C. Hill, Aurora, Ill.; T. R. Armstrong, city; N. H. Hart, Adrian, Michigan; J. S. Hitchcock, city; Judge Butler, city; J. S. Campbell, Minnesota; Henry Starring, city; Geo. H. Sheldon, city; Alexander Adams, city.

It was determined that but two hundred numbers should be drawn last night, but this the crowd objected to, as strongly as they did to the idea of Lemon's going to New York and at their earnest demand a hundred more were drawn. The following were the principal drawings:

No. 99,352 .... $10,000 in greenbacks.
" [illegible] .... 5,000 in 7-30 bonds.
" 97,997 .... A residence 3 miles from Chicago, valued at $3,000.

The next fifty numbers, all of which, it is professed, entitle their holders to gold watches worth $250 each, were as follows:

Nos.—49,825; 73,353; 18,901; 26,255; 31,337; [illegible]

It is not worth while for the TRIBUNE to lumber up its columns with the balance of the numbers drawn; any figures selected at random from a compound interest table would probably do quite as well. When the supposed big prize was drawn, a dolorous voice proclaimed loudly, "Ah, there were no numbers as high as that sold; Lemon got that himself." The fact of so many of the best prizes going to extremely high numbers was also deemed suspicious by the crowd. We will not pretend to any opinion of the fairness or unfairness of the operation, any more than we would undertake to prophecy the consequences of Mr. Lemon's visit to New York, but in this connection would again call attention to our own lottery scheme, published in Monday's TRIBUNE, as another equally likely and profitable place for investments.

AMUSEMENTS.

MCVICKER'S THEATRE.—Last evening Mr. Couldock appeared in "Peter Probity" in "The Chimney Corner," one of the most successful of this actor's personations. It is in the domestic drama, in the delineation of such characters as "Luke Fielding," "Old Phil" and the one just mentioned that Couldock is truly great. The heroic is somewhat foreign to him. His "Richelieu" was a comparative failure, and we can scarcely hope that his "King Lear," which is announced for this evening, will be much more successful. In this own peculiar sphere, however, Mr. Couldock is unrivalled, and last night's performance was a distinguished success. Miss Johanna Claussen played in the afterpiece, "The Swiss Cottage," with her usual vivacious drollery, which is inexhaustible.

MUSEUM.—A pleasing variety was exhibited in the performances at the Museum yesterday, embracing the comedy of "Time Tries All" and "The Widow's Victim" in the afternoon, and "The Wife's Secret" and "The Dumb Belle" in the evening. The disagreeable weather operated unfavorably on the attendance here, as elsewhere. This evening "The Wife's Secret" will be repeated.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Skiff & Gaylord's Minstrels kept the house in high spirits last evening by their racy humor and their excellent singing and dancing. A good bill is offered for to-night.

VIOLATION OF THE HEALTH ORDINANCE.—Complaint having been made at the West Side Sub-Police Station that the scavengers were dumping night soil on Madison street, a short distance west of the city limits, Sergeant Garrity detailed officer Sam Webb to look after the matter and arrest the guilty parties. Accordingly the officer on Monday night posted himself near where the deposits were being made and awaited results. Towards midnight his vigilance was rewarded by the appearance of two scavenger wagons, the drivers of which, upon nearing his place of concealment, quenched their lights, and were making preparations to unload when they were pounced upon, and forced to accompany the officer to the station. They were arraigned in the Police Court yesterday forenoon and gave their names as William and Michael [illegible], Henry April and Jacob Klein. A fine of $[illegible] and costs was assessed against each.

THE ALLEGED POISONING CASE.—RESULT OF THE INQUEST.—The inquest on the body of Bridget Foley, who was alleged to have died from [illegible] inflicted by her husband, Thomas Foley, at the [illegible] a few days ago, was held by Coroner Wagner on Tuesday, at the City Cemetery.

Martin Foley, a brother-in-law of the deceased, testified that Foley had been in his company on St. Patrick's day, but that he did not drink so much liquor as would make him drunk. Hearing that night that a quarrel had taken place between Foley and his wife, the witness went over, and found the latter in a neighbor's house, bleeding at the arm.

She seemed to be excited or intoxicated, and stated that she had cut herself with the glass in the window, which had been broken in the scuffle. She also said that one day a piece of wood fell down and struck her on the abdomen, which accounted for the miscarriage which took place on the following Tuesday.

Mrs. Bridget Foley gave similar testimony with regard to the statements made by the deceased.

Dr. Bogue, who made a post-mortem examination of the body, testified that no external marks of violence were found on the body, such as might have produced a miscarriage. The appearances were such as might show it to have been accidental.

The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from wounds on the arm, created by herself, and that the child died on account of the miscarriage of its mother.

LARCENY OF MONEY.—A young man named Thomas Barns was yesterday morning at the Police Court charged with having stolen a pocket book containing nine dollars and a note for twenty-five dollars from Artemus Hanson, who resides at No. 111 West Kinzie street. On Monday afternoon Hanson, after partaking of his dinner, stretched himself on a bed for a nap. When he awoke he found that his pocket book was gone. He was certain it had been in his pocket when he laid down, and was at an utter loss to account for its mysterious disappearance. At last a woman who lived in the house said that she had seen Barns coming out of the room, and Hanson's son stated that Barns had been frequently asking him about how he managed to get into the house when he was out late, without letting any one hear him. When Barns was first arrested he denied, but afterwards admitted having been in the house. He was required to give bail in the sum of $300 for his appearance before the Recorder's Court.

ORPHAN'S FAIR—POSTPONEMENT.—The Fair for the benefit of the Orphans, announced to be held on the Rink at the corner of Jackson street and Wabash avenue, has been postponed on account of the inclemency of the weather, from Tuesday next to Monday the 30th day of April, when it will commence and continue for one week.

Fenian Bonds.

CHICAGO, March 28, 1866.

Editors Tribune:

Can you inform me if the United States Government receives revenue from the Head Centres of the Fenians at New York city, on the manufacture of their Fenian Bonds?

And truly oblige,

A SUBSCRIBER.

[Certainly. Of course. Most undoubtedly.—ED.]

COMMON COUNCIL.

[*OFFICIAL REPORT.*]

Adjourned Regular Meeting, March 28, 1866.

Present—Ald. Gage, Carter, Barrett, Wicker, Moore, Rafferty, Frisbee, Woodard, Talcott, Holden, Bixby, Gastfield, Hottinger, Lawson, Shackford, Clark—16.

Absent—Ald. Knickerbocker, Shimp, McRoy, Willmarth, Sheridan, Kann, Wallwork, Hatch, Sherwin, Bond, Russell, Huntley, Franzen, Proudfoot, Ruh, Woodman—16.

There being no quorum present,

Ald. Gage moved that the Council adjourn.

The motion prevailed and the Council stood adjourned.

A. H. BODMAN,
City Clerk.

LOCAL MATTERS.

For Coughs and Throat Disorders, use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

"I have never changed my mind respecting them from the first, excepting to think yet better of that which I began thinking well of."

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Universal Paper Collars.—Country merchants, examine before you buy. One merchant from Omaha, on his way back from New York, bought 100,000 collars of the Universal Paper Collar Agent, R. R. Landon, 58 Michigan Avenue, because the prices were the same as in New York—freight saved on 1,000 miles.

No Medicine has become more celebrated as a curative agent than Maguire's Extract of Benne Plant, a remedy which, owing to its remarkable efficacy, has become familiarly known everywhere as an infallible specific for diarrhea, dysentery, or any relaxed state of the bowels, as well as a great preventive of Asiatic cholera.—*Missouri Democrat.*

Sold by all druggists.

Skating—One of the Most Healthy sports of the present age is skating. But too much care cannot be used after skating all the evening—getting the blood heated and the pores all open, that you do not get cold and lay the foundation of throat and lung complaints. Coe's Cough Balsam will be found excellent in such cases. We say, keep it in the house, ready for immediate use.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure is also one of the best remedies in the world for Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, and all diseases of the stomach and bowels.

Remarkable Young Lady—The Magnetic Doctress—Miss Tennessee, who was once called the "Wonderful Child," has returned to the city and established an infirmary on Fifth street, No. 422, near Mound, where she may be consulted on all matters pertaining to life and health. She will give information of lost or stolen property, identifying the person or persons concerned with so much certainty, as scarcely to leave a doubt of their guilt; and, when required, will go into an unconscious state, and travel to every part of the world, and hunt up absent persons, whether dead or alive, and through her will tell the inquiring friends their situation and whereabouts. She will guarantee to make permanent cures in all cases she undertakes. Cancers extracted, root and branch, without instruments or pain, or one drop of blood, in from four to twenty-four hours. Paralyzed persons made to walk in from three to nine days, and all other diseases treated with the same success, such as liver complaint, consumption, fits, heart disease, sight and hearing restored, and all diseases that flesh is heir to. All letters promptly answered, and medicine sent by express when required. Box 2,171, Cincinnati P. O. Through her extensive practice lately, she has also secured the services of Dr. C. H. Woodhull to assist her.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.—The three best known Tonics, skilfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession.

CASWELL, MACK & CO.,
New York City.

Sold by all druggists.

For Notions, Hoop Skirts and Corsets Messrs. C. H. DeForest & Co., rank first on the list of jobbers and manufacturers. At their new and elegantly fitted up salesrooms, 46 Lake street, buyers will find an entirely new and large stock of Notions. They buy exclusively for cash, directly from the manufacturers and importers, and, with the advantage of the late panic prices are enabled to offer the lowest rates. Manufacturers of Hoop Skirts—their goods embrace all the leading styles; and their stock, with a full line of corsets, is the largest to be found in the West.

Another Beautiful Gem.—"We shall meet him by and by," new song and chorus, by C. T. Lockwood.

"Dearest one thou art remembered,
Friends, friends at home still pray for thee."

An exquisite song, full of deep and tender feeling Published by J. Henry Whittemore, Detroit, and for sale in Chicago by Lyon & Healy. Price 30 cents.

Prussing's Pure Cider Vinegar, warranted pure and preserves pickles. 55 Market st., Chicago.

Go to our friend A. F. Merrill's for kerosene oils, lamps, lanterns, chandeliers, glassware, &c., 71 and 73 Randolph street.

Go to the Best—Go to Bryant & Stratton's Chicago Commercial College to get a thorough, practical business education, or to become a good Telegraph Operator. Address for circulars, BRYANT & STRATTON, Chicago, Ill.

IOWA SWAMP LANDS FUND.

Legislative Investigating Committee—Majority and Minority Reports of the Committee—Who is to Blame, &c.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, March 28.

The Swamp Land Fund Investigating Committee have laid the testimony taken by them before the General Assembly, and also their reports. There is a majority and minority report. Neither attempts to pass upon the question of the Governor's private Secretary's authority to indorse the swamp land warrants in the Governor's name. Both reports agree that the Governor has not himself appropriated any of the funds to his own use, or in any way misapplied any. Both are agreed that there is thirty-three thousand nine hundred and ninety-four dollars and some cents of the fund out of its legitimate place. The majority report concludes that Mr. Orwig, the Governor's private Secretary, received the warrants, and the burden of proof being upon him to show where the money is, the testimony does not satisfactorily and conclusively relieve him from the charge of still having the whole of the amount missing in his custody. The minority report concludes that Mr. Orwig has some of the public money in his possession, but the minority are unable to decide from the testimony, which is very conflicting, whether it is in proceeds of swamp land drafts, appropriated by him, or in the school fund or other money obtained from the Treasurer; and the minority also find that in their opinion the testimony does not clearly establish that the entire deficit is in Mr. Orwig's hands. The minority conclude that Mr. Orwig and the State Treasurer have made unjustifiable use of public money in their hands for private business, and censure the Governor for inattention to the business of the Executive office. The Senate has made the reports the special order for Friday morning, and the House for Saturday evening.

FROM DES MOINES.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

DES MOINES, March 28.

The Senate spent a considerable time in the consideration of the bill authorizing counties to expend $5,000 in the construction of bridges, and passed the same. The bill amending the law for the incorporation of cities and towns was passed. Also, the bill exempting $1,500 in printing offices from exemption. The bill providing for taxing national banks was passed. After temporary discussion, the Swamp Land Investigation Committee submitted a report, which was made the special order for Friday, at 10½ o'clock. A bill in reference to the State securities was passed. Also, a bill relating to the purchase of school lands. A protest in reference to the Orphans' Home bill was received. The State University Report bill was passed; also, the Senatorial District bill. A resolution was adopted setting apart Saturday next as the time for electing Trustees of the Agricultural College, Bank Directors, and Commissioners.

A bill in reference to mill dams was passed; also the bill providing for publishing and distributing the laws. The bill authorizing the publication of the laws of the General Assembly and proceedings of the Boards of Supervisors, in county papers, was taken up, and pending certain proposed amendments, an adjournment was effected. The success of this measure is deemed certain.

The House passed the bill appropriating $21,000 for the completion of the Agricultural College building, also the Senate bill dispensing with the office of steward in the insane asylum. The bill providing for purchasing 800 copies of the second Iowa Digest, failed to pass.

The Investigating Committee submitted a majority and minority report, together with the evidence taken by the committee, forming a volume of 344 pages. The whole subject is made the special order for Saturday evening.

FROM MADISON.

Land Grant Railroad Bills—Proceedings of the Legislature—"More Postage Stamps"—Military Movement—Free Negro Suffrage Sustained by the Supreme Court.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MADISON, Wis., March 28.

The land grant question was finally disposed of in a manner satisfactory to nearly all parties. Two compromise bills have passed the Assembly by a vote of 50 to 27, one of which provides for constructing a road from Portage, via Ripon, Berlin, and Stevens Point, to Bayfield, on Lake Superior; provided Congress will, before the 4th of March next, give its assent to this proposed deflection from the direct northwestern direction prescribed by the act of Congress making the grant. [illegible] to Bayfield. Memorials were adopted asking Congress to give its assent, and for a grant of land to aid in building a road from Fond du Lac to Ripon, and resolutions were passed asking our Senators and members of Congress to labor for the passage of these measures. Against these there was but one vote. The Senate will doubtless concur in this measure, and the vexed question thus be finally disposed of.

Both houses of the Legislature have concurred in a resolution to the Wisconsin Hospital for the Insane Col. A. R. Chapin, formerly Colonel of the [illegible] Wisconsin Infantry, now resident in Illinois.

The following is the remainder of the proceedings of the Legislature, last night and this evening, of general interest:

The Senate bill allowing companies obtaining possession of different parts of a through road, by purchase or otherwise, to run trains over each other's tracks, known as the LaCrosse Through-Train bill, was passed to a third reading in the Senate—11 to 8. A resolution was offered for ten dollars more postage stamps. The land grant bills, as amended by the Assembly were postponed till tomorrow. The Senate bills were passed to procure from the superintendent of the Geological Survey the collections now in his hands, and provide for the final settlement with him; to define the certainty of the description of lands sold by public authority, and to aid in developing the manufacturing interests of the State. The Assembly bill to provide for the final settlement of the claim of Daniel Baxter was concurred in—16 to 10. The Senate refused, by 9 to 15, to pass the bill barring corporations from entering the plea of usury. The Committee on Benevolent Institutions reported bills appropriating $60,000 for the erection of two longitudinal wings, $40,000 for current expenses, $1,500 for insurance, and $5,000 for the current expenses of the Institute for the Blind. The bill appropriating to Mrs. Marie Barstow $3,000 for expenses incurred in contesting the Governorship with Bashford, when Barstow usurped it under the pretext of certain fraudulent returns, was ordered to a third reading by a vote of 18 to 12, seven Union Senators going for it.

No bills of importance passed the Assembly except the land grant bills, and one to incorporate the Rock River Improvement Company.

A great part of the session this morning was taken up with a personal matter between Mr. Robbins and James Ross correspondent of the *Sentinel*. Mr. Ross had charged Robbins with drawing $90 constructive mileage as Regent of the Normal School Board, and Robbins had introduced a resolution that Ross had drawn stationery in the capacity of Senate and Assembly reporter to the amount of $60, and requesting him to return part of it. The whole subject was finally tabled.

Companies C and K, 48th regiment, arrived here from the Plains this afternoon.

There was a slight fire here last night, and one doing $300 damage in Sun Prairie this afternoon.

About four inches of snow fell this morning.

The Supreme Court met this noon, and announced a large number of decisions, including the case of Gillespie vs. Palmer, which involves the question whether the State Constitution was amended at the election of 1847, so as to allow colored persons to vote. The order of the lower Court, deciding negatively, was reversed, with costs, the Court being unanimous. The vexed question is thus finally settled, and will be a bugbear at no more elections. The few colored people in this vicinity are more than jubilant, and are getting up a suitable demonstration. The parties are so nearly divided, that their aid may turn our city election next week.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Indiana Internal Improvement Bonds—Anticipated Imbroglio—The Veto Message—The Fenians Fallen Out With Their Organ—About office-Seekers and Office-Holders.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

INDIANAPOLIS, March 28.

When the State debt of Indiana was funded in 1847, in pursuance of the acts of 1846 and 1847, and new 2½ and 5 per cent. stocks issued to our creditors for one-half the amount of indebtedness, the Wabash & Erie Canal having been made over to them in payment for the remaining half, a few creditors holding about half a million dollars worth of our internal improvement bonds, refused to surrender them, in pursuance of the terms of the act, and receive new stocks. Since the passage of the public debt bill in November last, however, a few of these gentlemen have concluded to surrender their old bonds and accept the provisions of the act of 1846, and have accordingly made a tender of them to the financial authorities of the State. Auditor McCarty has to-day decided, after a careful review of the whole matter, that there is now no existing authority to accept the old bonds and issue new stock therefor. This decision will probably be the groundwork of a series of legal proceedings in the various Courts to test the question and determine the liability of the State in the premises.

The President's veto message upon the Civil Rights bill does not surprise anybody, but serves to intensify the conviction that he has gone over to the copperheads and rebels, body and soul.

The Fenian brotherhood have fallen out with the *Herald* on account of a letter written by its city editor to the Cincinnati *Commercial*, and they threaten to withdraw their support from that sheet.

D. Garland Rose, ex-U. S. Marshal of this State, a strong Johnson man, leaves for Washington to-night to consult with the President. Rumor says that since the *Journal* faced on Johnson, the probability is that Postmaster Conner, one of the proprietors of that paper, will be removed, and it is broadly hinted that Rose would not object to be his successor.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

Oregon Union Convention—Discovery of a Gold-bearing Rock—Earthquake—Threatened by Savages.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 27.—The delegates to the Oregon Union State Convention from Portland have been instructed to urge the nomination of Wm. Sonlkey for Congress.

Great excitement has been created at Victoria by the report of the discovery of a ledge of well defined gold-bearing rock, of great richness, fifty feet in width, within fifteen miles of the town.

A sharp shock of an earthquake was recently experienced at Helena, Montana.

A regiment of mounted volunteers are going to the rescue of the citizens at Fort Benton, who are threatened by savages.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Markets—Government Cotton Agents—President's Veto.

NEW ORLEANS, March 28.—Cotton excited; sales of 3,500 bales to-day; receipts, 1,050 bales; low middlings at 38c. Sterling, 34½; gold, 126½; New York exchange, ⅜ discount; freights to New York, 1¼c; to Liverpool, 9-16@5-16; to Havre, 1¼@1¾.

The steamer Mexico sails for Vera Cruz on Thursday.

Government cotton agents on the Red River are clearing out. Cotton is beginning to come in again from the plantations.

The President's veto is satisfactorily received.

The Provost Marshal's office is to be abolished.

Collector Kellogg is organizing a debarkation of freight and passengers at the quarantine, so that vessels may continue the return voyage without delay.

The small-pox is raging in many parts of the State.

Fears of an overflow are subsiding. The crevasses are few and small, and it is believed the damages will be few.

FIRES.

At Philadelphia and Danville, Va.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Ashland wadding mill, owned by G. L. Jencks, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. The loss, which is estimated at $10,000, is fully covered by insurance.

RICHMOND, March 28.—A fire at Danville, Monday night, destroyed a woolen factory and several stores on Main street. Total loss $15,000, much of which is covered by insurance.

Fenianism in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, March 28.—The Fenian excitement in this city continues. Another series of meetings are being held, new circles being formed, and the Stephens and O'Mahoney policy is receiving enthusiastic indorsement under the influence of able speeches from Stephen J. Meany, District Centre; Andrew Wynn, and others. Subscriptions to bonds are very liberal.

Markets by Telegraph.

OUR MIDNIGHT MARKET REPORT.

[Special Despatch to the Western Associated Press.]

NEW YORK, March 28.

GOLD.

Gold market stronger toward the close at 126¼@126⅜.

STOCKS.

At the second Board the stock market was dull and firm on railways.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Among the miscellaneous stocks Atlantic Mail rose to 132, and Western Union Telegraph to 59¼.

CLOSING PRICES.

The following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.: Canton Company, 47½; New York Central, 92⅝; Erie, 80⅝; Hudson River, 108; Reading 100⅞; Michigan Central, 102; Michigan Southern, 83⅝; Illinois Central 117; Cleveland & Pittsburg, 79⅝; Chicago & Northwestern, 27½; do preferred, 58; Cleveland & Toledo 103; Rock Island, 116; Fort Wayne, 92⅝.

ASSIGNMENT.

Culver & Penn have made an assignment to Howard & Brough.

PETROLEUM STOCKS.

The Petroleum and Gold stock market was dull at the afternoon session, and prices generally lower. Bunnehoff, $13.85; Pithole, $5.25; United States, $7.50 Oil Creek, $1.05; Webster, 50c. Gold and Mining—Grinnell, $1.25; Kepp & Buell, $1.50; Quartz Hill, $4.35.

DRY GOODS.

The Dry Goods market is more steady to-day. There is no change in Bleached and Brown Shirtings. Prints have fallen off. Foreign goods are dull in consequence of the large quantities that are being thrown upon the market through the auction houses.

Black Silks sold low to-day at auction. Some other choice styles of dress goods brought better prices than at previous sales. Medium and low priced foreign dress goods are slow of sale even at the low prices.

The following are the New York Dry Goods Exchange jobbers' prices:

Brown Sheetings—Bedford, 18; Booth, A, 17; Dwight, A, 20½; Great Falls, M, 20; Howard, A, 22; Indian Orchard, B B, 20½; Laconia, B, 24½; Lanark, 23.

Bleached Shirtings—Bartlett's, 31; Green Manufacturing Company, 28; Harris, No. 1, 30; Harris, No. 2, 26; Hill's Semper Idem, 36; James, 28.

Prints—Merrimack, W, 20; do. D, 19; Sprague's, 20; Sprague's fancy, 19; Wamsutta, 13¼.

Brown Drills—Pepperell, 25; Winthrop, 21.

Corset Jeans—Pepperell, 26; Naumkeag, 23½; Naumkeag Satins, 20; Bates, 19.

Cincinnati Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CINCINNATI, March 28.

FLOUR—Dull and lower. Sales superfine at $7.50—higher grades scarce and firm.

GRAIN—Wheat: sales No. 1 spring at $1.85. Corn steady; sales No. 1 mixed at 55c. Oats quiet and no sales. Rye held at 65c for No. 1. Barley steady; sales prime State fall at $1.12.

COTTON—Advanced 3c.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at $2.24.

PROVISIONS—Opened strong and closed weaker. Sales 600 brls new city mess pork at $26.00; 150,000 lbs bulk shoulders at 10c; 150,000 lbs sides at 13c loose. Bacon dull, small sales clear sides at 15½c packed. Lard steady; sales 300 tierces prime city kettle at 19c. 100 tierces gut at 16¼c.

MONEY—In light demand. Exchange dull—50c premium buying, and $1.00 selling.

St. Louis Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

ST. LOUIS, March 28.

TOBACCO—Dull, except fine and choice leaf. Lugs, $4.75@6.00.

FLOUR—Weak at $5.50@6.25 for super; $6.50@7.20 for extra, and $7.75@8.00 for double extra.

GRAIN—Wheat more active at 80c@1.10 ℔ bu for spring, and $1.25@1.65 for fall. Corn active at 61@63c ℔ bu for mixed and yellow, and 65@68c for white. Oats better. Sales at 38@40c ℔ bu. Rye drooping. Sales at 65@68c.

HAY—Firmer.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork, $25.75@26.00 ℔ brl.

WHISKEY—$2.22 ℔ gal.

Milwaukee Market.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

MILWAUKEE, March 28.

FLOUR—More doing; sales of 200 brls Cascade spring extra at $6.25; 100 brls extra at $6.40; 200 brls super at $4.25.

GRAIN—Wheat unsettled; sales this a. m.: 20,000 bu at $1.20@1.20¼ cash; $1.20¼@1.20⅝ buyer for the week; $1.25 seller next week. Noon Board—Sales of 20,000 bu at $1.23 cash; $1.23⅝ buyer till middle of April; $1.25 buyer all March. 3 p. m. Board closed weak at $1.20 cash. Oats steady; sales were: 3,000 bu fresh No. 1 at 25½c.

PROVISIONS—Quiet; sales of 25 boxes dry salted shoulders at 10c; 50 brls No. 1 lard at 16½c. Butter steady; sales of 800 lbs good roll at 25c.

RECEIPTS—4,500 bu wheat, 194 hogs.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

[illegible] more active, and 5c better, at [illegible]

FLOUR—5c better, with a moderate demand. Sales at $7.15@7.50 for extra State; $8.55@8.95 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $8.55@11.00 for trade brands. Market closing quiet, and scarcely so firm.

WHISKEY—Quiet.

GRAIN—Wheat dull, and nominally unchanged. [illegible] Corn [illegible] ½c lower and [illegible]. Barley Malt dull and unchanged. Oats [illegible] Milwaukee at $1.00. Rye quiet and heavy. Barley and Barley Malt dull and nominal. Corn ½c better, but not very active. Sales 68,000 bu at 87@88c for sound mixed Western, in store and delivered. Oats firmer at 48@52c for Western, and 56@55c for State, for Western.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar dull at 10¼@11c for Cuba, 11¾c for P. R., and 11½c for Havana. Molasses dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 33@34c for crude, and 48@49c for refined in bond.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened firmer and closed heavy and unsettled at $26.50@27.60 for new mess—closing at $26.75 cash; $24.50 for old do, and $20.50@21.50 for prime. Also, 1,000 brls new mess for April, May and June, sellers option at $26.75@27.50. Beef unchanged—demand moderately. Beef hams unchanged at $26.50@31. Cut meats heavy and lower at 10¼@11c for Cumberland cut, and 15¼@16c for short ribbed. Lard firm at 18@19¼c. Also, small sales at 19¼c. Butter quiet at 28@33c for Ohio, and 33@40c for State. Cheese dull at 15@20c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, March 28.

MONEY—Easy at 5@6 per cent.

STERLING EXCHANGE—Dull and heavy at 107¾@107⅞.

GOLD—Irregular and unsettled—opening at 127¾, declining to 127¼, and closing at 126.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—More active and firm better.

U. S. 6s, '81	103	7-30s, 1st series	100⅝
U. S. 6s, '81, coup	105¼	7-30s, 2d series	100¾
5-20s, coup., '62	[illegible]		

STOCKS—Heavy.

Missouri 6s	87⅞	Mich. South	83⅝
W. Union Tele	57½	Pittsburgh	79⅞
Erie	83¼	N. W., pfd	57
Hudson	108¼	Fort Wayne	92½
Reading	100⅞	C. & A.	91⅝

At 4 o'clock open Board.

Canton	47¼	C. & P.	78
N. Y. C.	92⅝	C. & T.	103
Erie	80⅝	C. & N. W.	27
Reading	100⅞	C., F. W. & C.	92½
Mich. South	83¼		

In the lower hall of the Stock Exchange the following were the closing prices at 4:30 p. m.:

Canton	47½	Ill. Central	117
N. Y. C.	92⅝	C. & Pitts	79⅝
Erie	80⅝	C. & N. W.	27½
Hudson	108	C. & N. W. pfd.	58
Reading	100⅞	C. & T.	103
Mich. Central	102	C. & R. I.	116
Mich. South	83⅝	Pitts., Ft. W. & C.	92½

MARRIED.

In this city, on Tuesday, March 27th, by the Rev. C. H. Fowler, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, Mr. W. S. R. HELLINGS, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Miss HATTIE R. MARTIN, only daughter of Cyrus Martin, Esq., late of Baltimore, Md.

DIED.

In this city, on Wednesday, March 28th, JOHN AELDMAN. Residence 68 South Wells st.

The machinists and blacksmiths of the city are requested to meet at their Hall, corner Lake and South Water streets, Thursday, March 29, at 10 o'clock a. m., sharp. By order of the committee.

At Memphis, Tenn., on Sunday, 25th inst., of typhoid fever, DOT MCLEROTH, aged 2 years and 1 months, youngest son of Mr. and Mrs. A. H. McLeroth, of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, Eng., now of Chicago.

Funeral from the Bishop's Chapel, corner of Peoria and West Washington sts., to-day (Thursday) at 1 o'clock p. m.

The funeral of J. FRANK RUSSELL, a member of the Chicago Typographical Union, and late a member of Capt. Guthrie's Co., 19th Illinois, will take place this (Thursday) afternoon at 3 p. m., from 400 South Clark st.

Amusements.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

McVICKER & MYERS .... MANAGERS

Mr. and Miss Couldock and M'lle Johanna Claussen.

Thursday, Shakespeare's
KING LEAR.

King Lear .... Mr. C. W. Couldock
Cordelia .... Miss Couldock

To conclude with the musical farce of THE SWISS COTTAGE, Lisette (with songs) M'lle Johanna Claussen.

Friday, benefit of Mr. and Miss Couldock—THE WILLOW COPSE.

Saturday, a great bill for the Matinee.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

COL. J. H. WOOD .... Proprietor and Manager
MR. A. D. BRADLEY .... Director of Amusements
MR. THOS. BARRY .... Stage Manager

Brilliant Success of the New Play!

On Thursday evening, March 29th, the
WIFE'S SECRET.

To conclude with MY WIFE'S DENTIST.

In rehearsal a new London comedy, entitled BLACK SHEEP. Shakespeare's great scenic comedy of a "Midsummer Night's Dream," has been several months in preparation and will shortly be produced.

VARIETIES THEATRE—

115 and 117 Dearborn street.

C. M. CHADWICK .... Proprietor
G. H. BARTON .... Manager

Last night but two of the successful Drama of the DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Harry Leslie as the Dumb Man. M'LLE AUGUSTA, BEN WHEELER, CLARA BURTON, FATTIE STEWART, MILLIE FRANCIS, MOLLIE BECKET, and the Great Star Company. To-morrow evening a great bill for the Benefit of Harry Leslie.

Scale of Prices—Parquette, 25 cts.; Dress Circle, 50 cts.; Reserved Orchestra Chairs, 50 cts; Private Boxes, $5 and $4; Single Seats in Boxes, 75 cts.

Change of Time—Doors open 7½ o'clock, commences at 8.

FREDERICK DOUGLASS,

the Renowned Orator, will lecture at Smith & Nixon's Hall on THURSDAY EVENING of this week.

Tickets 50 cents; Reserved Seats, 75 cents. Doors open at 7 o'clock; exercises to begin at 7.45. Sale of Reserved Seats to begin Wednesday at 9 a. m., at Smith & Nixon's Music Store.

SKIFF & GAYLORD'S MINSTRELS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE BEST BILL OF THE SEASON.

IMMENSE SUCCESS.

The new faces received with unmistakable evidence of approval.

Crowded Houses Every Night—J. S. Edwards in New Acts.

Gaylord and Howard in fresh Comicalities.

The whole to conclude with a new Musical Burletta,

$500; Or, Who Will Get It?

Grand Matinee every Saturday at 2½ P. M.

ON FREE EXHIBITION

At Frodsham & Co's Art Gallery, McVicker's Building

100 Scenes in the War.

Every one should see them. 9 a. m. to 6 p. m.

NEW BILLIARD HALL

ON THE

NORTH SIDE.

Messrs. KLARE & FREDRICK,

At 214 & 216 Indiana Street,

Near North Clark, are fixing up their Billiard Hall in the most superb style. Welding Brothers, who painted the Brunswick Hall on Washington street, opposite the Court House, have also painted the Billiard Hall of Messrs. Klare & Fredrick. The floor will be covered with fine carpets, and SIX ENTIRELY NEW BILLIARDS, manufactured in the renowned Brunswick factory, will be placed there.

This Hall, without doubt, will be the finest and largest establishment of the kind not only of the North Side, but of the whole city, the gentlemanly proprietors having spared no outlay to make it an ornament of our city. We understand that the Hall will be opened NEXT SATURDAY, March 31, 1866.

Auction Sales.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,

GENERAL AUCTIONEERS.

SUPERIOR

Household Furniture &c.,

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY, March 30th, at 10 o'clock, we will sell at our Salesrooms, 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street, a very fine assortment of Rich and Medium Oil Walnut Chamber Suits, Parlor Suits, in Repp and Hair Cloth, including almost every kind of Parlor, Chamber and Diningroom Furniture.

The above goods are all of the very best, and choicest styles made.

N. B.—Our particular attention always given to sales of household furniture at dwellings or at our rooms.

GILBERT & SAMPSON,
Auctioneers.

TO THE TRADE.

70 pairs of Sattinet Pants,

Ladies' Misses' and Men's Hose and ½ Hose, Silk Neck Ties, Hair Brushes, Scissors, Pocket Knives, Watch Keys, Thimbles, Necklaces, Ribbons, Artificial Flowers, Fancy Pails, Plated Rings, Sleeve Buttons and Brooches, Albums, Scarfs, Ties, Cord, Yard Measures, &c., &c., all fresh and desirable goods. To be sold without reserve.

AT AUCTION.

On FRIDAY MORNING, March 30th, at 11½ o'clock or immediately after the sale of furniture, at salesrooms 44, 46 and 48 Dearborn street.

GILBERT & SAMPSON, Auctioneers.

REMOVAL.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

DRY GOODS COMMISSION MERCHANTS

AND

AUCTIONEERS,

Have leased from Potter Palmer, Esq., for a term of years, and now occupy the entire new five-story marble front double store in

PALMER'S BLOCK,

Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph Street,

Between State street and Wabash avenue, Chicago.

The Only Exclusively Auction Commission House in Chicago.

They have the largest and best adapted house for conducting the sales of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, and Household Goods, west of New York.

REGULAR SALE DAYS

DRY GOODS, &c.,

Every Tuesday and Thursday.

FURNITURE, &c.,

Every Saturday.

Particular attention, as usual, will be given to the sale of Household Goods at private dwellings.

FIFTH PAWNBROKER'S

SALE. Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Clothing, Dresses, Guns, Rifles, Revolvers, Opera Glasses, &c., &c.,

AT AUCTION.

By order of A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker.

On THURSDAY, March 29, at 9½ o'clock, at BUTTERS' Auction Rooms, in Palmer's Block, Nos. 44 and 46 Randolph street, between State street and Wabash avenue. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

DESIRABLE

RESIDENCE PROPERTY

AT AUCTION.

On SATURDAY, March 31, at 3½ o'clock p. m., on the premises, the southeast corner of Rush and Ontario streets, known as the Nicholson Estate, fronting 75 feet on Rush street by 100 feet on Ontario-st. The elegant residences of Hon. Wm. B. Ogden, Hon. Mark Skinner and Walter L. Newberry, Esq., occupy, respectively, the other three corners.

It is the most desirable residence property in the city.

Terms will be made known at time of sale, or on application to W. T. SHUFELDT, No. 49 South Water street, or to the undersigned. N. F. COOKE, No. 4 Methodist Church Block. WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

General Notices.

A CARD.

I hereby certify that I have suffered with granulated lids and chronic inflammation of the eyes for the past five years, three of which I was so nearly blind as to be wholly incapacitated for business. I have been treated by the most reputable oculists and physicians of this city, and in fact of the Northwest, without relief, until I commenced treatment with Dr. Deal of 195 South Clark street, Chicago, in October last; at which period I had become reconciled to a life of blindness, as none of my friends entertained the slightest hopes of my recovery. But to my happy disappointment I began to improve at once, and at the end of two months I was able to read ordinary type, and can now prosecute my studies without inconvenience.

Signed, A. S. SHACKETT.
Chicago, Illinois.

For verification of the foregoing the public is referred to the following named persons of this city, viz: Officers of the Young Men's Christian Association—D. L. Moody, President; F. M. Rockwell, Gen. Agt., and O. C. Gibbs, Chairman Relief Committee; F. Heydlauff, County Agent; Rolla A. Law, R. W. G. S. of I. O. G. T., and A. Madison, Prof. of Music, 110 Clark street; V. C. [illegible], M. D., and J. H. Barnes, M. D., 44 Clark street; D. A. Colton, M. D., and J. A. Roach, M. D., Reynolds' Block, Dearborn street.

OPENING DAY.

MRS. CARY will exhibit Spring Millinery on Thursday and Friday, March 29 and 30, at

No. 90 Lake Street.

No cards issued.

CULL PLANK.

Second quality Cull Plank at $7 per 1,000 feet.

PERRY & SON,
West End Eighteenth street Bridge.
P. O. Drawer 5922.

To Rent.

TO RENT—North Side—For two years from May 1st, the three-story and basement brick houses Nos. 244, 252, 254 and 256, Chicago avenue, between Rush and Cass sts. All modern improvements. Apply to J. R. NICHOLS, 161 and 163 South Water st.

TO RENT—A pleasant and furnished front room, for two gentlemen with good references. Apply at 176 North Clark st., up stairs.

TO RENT—Two good frame dwelling houses, pleasantly situated, on North La Salle st., between Chicago avenue and Chestnut street. Rent $200 per annum. Apply to PURINGTON & SCRANTON, 169 South Water st.

TO RENT—A large and well-lighted basement, 196 Clark st., near the Chamber of Commerce. Possession given immediately. Apply to W. J. WHITE, on the premises.

TO RENT—A Cottage containing six rooms and kitchen, furniture for sale. Rent low. Near Madison st., West Side. Call at STOREY, RICHMOND & ALLEN'S, 133 So. Clark st. (up stairs) Room 5.

TO RENT—New store and dwelling together, No. 179 South Wells st., 2d door north of Monroe—a good stand for business, and in complete order. Apply to GEO. R. R. HUGHES, 181 Dearborn st.

TO RENT—Store, with dwelling above and in rear, containing six rooms; small stock of fresh groceries and fixtures for sale; a cash business already established which can be largely increased; a rare opportunity for a business man. Inquire at No. 7 Wigwam and 163 South Wells street.

TO RENT—Four unfurnished lodging rooms at 188 State-st.

TO RENT—A house nearly new, of 11 rooms, exclusive of halls and closets, with water, gas and fixtures; shrubbery in front yard—desirable. Possession immediately. Inquire on the premises. 519 North Clark st.

TO RENT—A cottage house of 6 rooms for rent and furniture for sale. Inquire at 300 Calumet ave., near 29th street.

TO RENT—Two furnished rooms, one a front parlor, with or without board, at No. 177 North Clark st. References required.

TO RENT—Two offices, two lofts, about 120 feet deep, two rooms, and part of basement, (storage capacity 700 brls pork.) 48 No. Wells street. Apply to J. H. SMITH & CO., 162 South Water street.

TO RENT—The desirable cottage 109 Park avenue and furniture complete for sale. Call at 78 LaSalle street, Room 7, between the hours of 11 a. m. and 1 p. m.

TO RENT—May 1st, 755 Wabash avenue, 46 Warren and 123 and 144 West Jackson street. Also several small houses and lots for sale. E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 Clark-st.

TO RENT—A furnished room at 109 North Clark st., suitable for one or two gentlemen. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Several very fine dwelling houses on the North Side, convenient to the street cars, beautifully located and in every way desirable. C. C. MESERVE, Room 2 Wheeler's Building.

TO RENT—The double-front salesroom, 40x90, Nos. 132 and 133 Lake st., opposite Marine Bank, lately occupied by Tomlinson Bros. It is exactly suited to any light wholesale business, or retail and wholesale combined. Apply on the premises.

TO RENT—Desirable Offices in Dole's Building, corner of Clark and South Water sts. Inquire of RUMSEY BRO. & CO.

TO RENT—For 5 or 10 years, with or without the improvements, 176 feet front are on State street between Washington and Madison streets, by 120 feet deep. Also, 40 feet frontage on Washington street, between State and Dearborn sts. This is an excellent location for stores, livery stables, or riding gallery. Apply to O. B. PHELPS, at Allen & Mackey's Carpet Store.

TO RENT—From May 1st, store 189 South Water-st., for wholesale grocery. Also offices and lodging rooms at 114 Dearborn-st. B. F. SHERMAN, Room 12, 114 Dearborn street.

TO RENT—The block of Eight (8) dwelling houses, now being completed, fronting Lincoln Park, corner Sophia and Clark sts, containing eleven (11) rooms, 8 closets, bath room, store rooms, &c., &c., beautifully located in one of the most healthy points in Chicago, convenient to street cars, and in every respect desirable. Rent $650. Take the North Division city limit cars to Sophia st. DAVID GOODWILLIE, corner Franklin and Ohio sts.

TO RENT—Three front rooms each 90 feet deep, over 177 Randolph-st., suitable for millinery rooms, printing offices, or any light manufacturing business. Also the front 50 feet of the basement. Apply in the store 177 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—Several Lots on Fulton street, west of Reuben, for five years. Apply to BAIRD & BRADLEY, corner Lake and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—Two good Lofts, with fine office, in good location. Inquire at 114 and 116 South Water street.

TO RENT—New and second-hand Pianos for sale and to rent. Apply at W. W. KIMBALL'S Piano Rooms, 63 Washington st.

TO RENT—The large Warehouse and Offices known as 54, 56, 58 and 60 South Water-st., with a frontage of 84 feet, from May 1st, for a term of years. Apply on premises to HENRY H. SHUFELDT.

TO RENT—Several dwelling houses on Ontario-st., between Clark and Dearborn. For particulars inquire of E. W. GRIFFIN, No. 5, Pomeroy's Building, corner South Water and Clark-sts, between hours of 9 and 11 a. m., and 3 and 6 p. m.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—Large sound bay horse, harness and express wagon. A No. 1 rig. Would trade for a good lot in Chicago and pay the difference, if any. Call at No. 4 Larmon Block.

FOR SALE—Four billiard tables, in good condition—marble tops. Will be sold partially on time at a very reasonable price. Call on J. MOORE, 91 South Franklin st.

FOR SALE—Or to Rent—I offer for sale, or rent on low terms, my extensive premises at Towanda, McLean county, Illinois, on line of Chicago and Alton Railroad, consisting in part of large storehouse, Grain Elevator, heater hay press, &c., etc. This is a rare opportunity for a party wishing to do a grain business, as Towanda is surrounded by a magnificent farming country, and is unsurpassed for location by any other point in the West, having the advantage of the two largest markets—Chicago and St. Louis. For further particulars address C. BOARDMAN, P. O. Drawer 3996, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—$1,200 will buy a billiard room containing three tables, bar and fixtures, all complete; also, lease and license for rent. Located in central part of the city. For particulars inquire at No. 176 South Clark st., up-stairs.

FOR SALE—Very cheap, a grocery store, doing good business—will be sold at a bargain. Call at 86 Dearborn st., Room 3, Masonic Temple, and learn particulars.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, 15,000 apple trees, choice varieties and true to name; will deliver in Chicago at $100 per 1,000, or will sell the entire lot at the nursery at Coldwater, Michigan. For further information inquire of HOOKER & JONES, No. 107 Lake street, Chicago, or O. E. WHITE, Coldwater.

FOR SALE—Hotel, in the City of Lacon, the only one in the place, and is doing a splendid business and is well furnished, with stabling attached and all necessary improvements. For information inquire at the Sherman House, Lacon, J. S. McKEON, Proprietor.

FOR SALE—Fruit refreshment confectionary store, opposite the Michigan Southern and Rock Island passenger depot. Rent but $8 per month, price $150. Apply at No. 46½ Sherman street, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Cook Stove, price $15, cost $30, used one season, sold to save moving. Drawer 6743, or call immediately at Room 21, Reynold's Block, Dearborn st.

FOR SALE—The Stock and fixtures, with a four years' lease, on one of the best corners in the city, of a well established Family Grocery. Apply to JAS. A. WHITAKER, 48 River st, or to JNO. TEAR, 26 Kinzie st.

FOR SALE—A span of heavy black horses, weigh about 2,600 lbs. Parties wishing a span of good horses are requested to call on J. D. VANDECAR, 134 West Lake street.

FOR SALE—$10,000 in Groceries in lots to suit, for half cash and half land—(must be sold at once). Piano half cash and half land—other goods same way. Box 1459, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Steam Engine and Boiler, 4-horse power, all complete and in running order. Also, a small tubular boiler, separate, 8-horse power, for small machinery, all together or separate, at a bargain. Can be seen at 133 Clybourne av., N. D.

FOR SALE—A first class grocery store, doing a good business, in a good location. For particulars inquire at No. 186 S. Randolph st.

FOR SALE—A first class Photograph Gallery for sale on South Clark-st. Address "H N," Tribune office.

FOR SALE—A Drug Store. Any person that wishes to purchase the best paying Drug Store in Illinois can learn the particulars by addressing "B C," 134 Kinzie street, Chicago. The store is nicely fitted and doing a splendid business, and the reason for selling is that the party has other business that must be attended to. Apply at once.

FOR SALE—A fine toned 7-octave Piano, nearly new. Owner has no use for it. Will be sold for what it will bring, at once. Address "PIANO," Box 2569.

FOR SALE—Furniture, lease and good will of a first-rate Boarding House, centrally located, now full of first-class boarders and making money. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Apply at 205 Ontario st.

FOR SALE—A nicely furnished sleeping room, 3d floor of Portland Block, corner Washington and Dearborn sts. For particulars address "JAMES," P. O. Box 2704.

FOR SALE—To Manufacturers. To effect the dissolution of a copartnership (one of the firm being now in the South and another being desirous of going there), a well established manufacturing business, favorably located in this city, with all the requisite machinery, is offered for sale on favorable terms. The boiler, engine, shafting, hoister, machinery, &c., were appraised in July last, by a practical machinist, at over $4,000. They will now be sold at a sacrifice. Address 275 West Van Buren st, Chicago.

FOR SALE—Steam Engines—6, 10, 12 and 15-horse second-hand engines, thoroughly rebuilt at No. 30 Griswold-st., opposite Michigan Southern and Rock Island passenger depot. COOLEY & BRO.

FOR SALE—Commission and storage business, with considerable storage on hand now. A splendid opportunity for a party with capital to advance on provisions, flour, grain, &c. and requiring ample storage and fair rent. $2,500 required. Address "A & J," P. O. Box 1281.

FOR SALE—A Copper Distillery of the latest improved duplex apparatus, constructed and manufactured by Maguire, Wolf and Barry, and capable of running twenty barrels of alcohol, cologne, spirits, gin, or domestic liquors from highwine. It will run direct from the grain, and is one of the most perfect pieces of workmanship ever done in Chicago. With it all fermenting, mash and receiving tubs, required for running the same. Also a first class steam boiler, engine, pumps, piping, &c. and a copper still and worm for the distillation of liquors, of the capacity of six barrels. Apply at MAGUIRE, WOLF & BARRY'S, rear of 75 & 77 Lake st, or address P. O. box 2251 Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A second-hand Return Flue Boiler, in good order, 10-horse power capacity. Inquire of FOX & HOWARD, 83 South Water-st.

FOR SALE—One engine, 14 inches diameter of cylinder, and rated at 60 horse power, in perfect running order; one boiler containing forty 3-inch flues and 16 feet long, nearly new; three boilers, 28½ ft long, having two flues each of 14-inch diam.; four boilers, 32 feet long, having two flues each 16 inches diam.; two boilers, 34 feet long, having two flues each, 18 inches diam.; two hydraulic presses, together with pumps, rated at 600 tons pressure each. For further particulars address WAHL BROS. & LIGHTALL, Drawer 6365 P. O., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—Having determined to consolidate our business at St. Louis, we offer for sale our lease and fixtures of 49 and 51 Michigan avenue. The arrangements of the store are of the very best, and we have a large trade already established, which we will give the purchaser benefit of as far as our influence extends. Possession given April 1st. For further particulars apply to WM. H. HAYDEN & CO.

CULL BOARDS.

We sell a second quality of Cull Boards, suitable for roofing and sheathing, at $6 per 1,000 feet.

PERRY & SON,
West End Eighteenth street Bridge.
P. O. Drawer 5922.

ANDREW BROWN,

Wholesale Provision Dealer and Curer of Extra Sugar Cured Hams,

52 RIVER STREET,

Northwest cor. Water and River-sts, Chicago.

For Sale—Real Estate.

FOR SALE—The Southeast corner of Cass and Illinois streets, at only $160 per foot for the house lot and $110 per foot for the corner—the cheapest and best property for residence on the North side. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 135 Dearborn st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—A beautiful lot, 64 feet front on Jackson street near Hoyne, at the low price of $30, if taken immediately. For the sale, also, 100 feet front, corner Ashland street, West Side. Two small places and lots on Madison—front South. WARREN & GOODRICH, Real Estate Brokers, 135 Dearborn st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—Several houses, to be removed on the 1st of May, 1 1-story, No. 24 West Adams st., 3 rooms and cellar; 2 on West Van Buren st., near Halsted. H. C. MOREY & CO., 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Water lot 10, B. 35, Sec. 21, West Side, having an average frontage on the river and Lumber street of 222 ft., depth 140 ft. Also, Blocks 15, 16, 17, 19, 21 and 25, in Sec. 19, of 10 acres each, about two miles from Court House, suitable for subdivision. The above property will be sold for the purpose of settling an estate, and will be offered at prices that cannot fail to be an inducement for any wishing to purchase. Inquire between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m. of JAMES STINSON, 203 Dearborn street.

FOR SALE—80 acres, within 5 miles of Chicago and about 3 miles West of the Lake, at $1,500 cash—less than half its value—decidedly the cheapest property in the market—soil good—title indisputable. GEORGE W. HILL, 17 Reynold's Block, near P. O.

FOR SALE—Cheap Farm, in Porter Co., Ind., 2 miles from R. R. station, 50 miles from Chicago, 140 acres, all fenced and under cultivation; house of 7 rooms and 2 pantries, barn and other buildings; orchard of apples, peaches, cherries, &c. Will be sold at a bargain for cash. JOHN W. HELLENBERG, 17 Lombard Block.

FOR SALE—A most desirable residence, with all modern improvements, hot and cold water on every floor, barn and ice house on the lot. This place is East of Cass st., within 5 or 10 minutes' walk of the Court House. W. HANSBROUGH, 106 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—On Wabash Avenue, between Jackson and Van Buren sts., residences Nos. 268 and 268. Possession 1st of May. W. HANSBROUGH, 106 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—A desirable residence, with large grounds attached, corner of Prairie avenue and 18th st. This property is very cheap. W. HANSBROUGH, 106 Randolph st.

FOR SALE—At Kenosha, Wis., 50 miles from Chicago, several fine residences, from $1,500 to $10,000—commutation trains on Railroad; also, several farms from 20 to 200 acres. J. BOND & CO., 44 La Salle st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—House and lot on Erie street, house two stories, nearly new, ten rooms and closets, lot 25x168 ft. Price only $2,500, cash. Possession 1st of May next. Inquire in the grocery store, 127 North Wells street.

FOR SALE—A desirable residence at 479 North LaSalle street. The house is modern built, containing nine rooms, brick basement, heated by furnace, closets and pantries in abundance. Also, a good stable on the premises. Inquire on the premises or at 254 South Water street, of J. M. JOHNSON, Esq.

FOR SALE—Or Rent—An acre near Douglas University with small house. Prefer to rent to a carpenter, who would improve the place for rent. SMITH & SEA, 116 Adams street.

FOR SALE—A farm of 140 acres good land, well timbered with beech and maple, situated six miles from Grand Traverse Bay, Michigan, 5 acres cleared, good water, and a log house 17x21-6, story and a half high, on the place. For particulars apply to or address R. NELSON, 330 State st., Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—A desirable building lot, 50 by 190 feet, on North Side of Adams-st., between Aberdeen and Rucker, will be sold low. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—For four days only. A very desirable residence, east front, cor. Van Buren and Halsted sts; 11 rooms, also good closets and large front-proof brick cellar, gas and water, large barn, &c., all built in the best manner, and nearly new. Lot 50x125. Very cheap. C. HOPKINSON, 128 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—Michigan Avenue Lot at the corner of 13th st. The above is a corner lot, 77x125, and will be sold at $150 per front foot. Also, 100 feet front on Franklin-st., between Madison and Washington sts., at $350 per front foot, and 48 feet front on Wells-st., near Van Buren, at $125 per front foot. By REES & AYRES, Room No. 10 Crosby's Opera House.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, a 2-story frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, on Chicago av., near Market-st. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—A new frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, No. 465 Jackson-st., between Throop and Loomis. Immediate possession given. J. LEWIS LEE & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Farm for sale, very cheap for cash; must be sold within the next 10 days; title perfect—consisting 160 acres of choice improved land, good house, 2 corn cribs, hard and soft water, about 170 young fruit trees, some bearing, together with 5 acres timber. Apply for particulars to G. F. WRIGHT, on the farm at Monee, 30 miles down the Illinois Central Road.

FOR SALE—One hundred and fifty lots on Halsted and adjoining streets, between 17th and 22d streets. Apply to JOHN L. WALSH, 137 Randolph st., at the office of Messrs. Arrington & Dent, till May 1st.

FOR SALE—Rural homes, village cottages and small fruit farms—half a dozen. Prices from $5,000 to $8,000. E. H. CUMMINGS, 139 South Clark st.

FOR SALE—$4,200—A nice brick house, and lots (30 by 131 feet), east front on Hoyne-st., between Monroe and Adams. One of the pleasantest situations and best neighborhoods in the city. House contains 8 rooms, and 5 closets. A bargain. ANDRE MATTESON.

FOR SALE—Decidedly the cheapest and best lots west of Union Park, between Lake and Madison streets; only a few left; at only $350 each. S. DELAMATER & CO., Real Estate Office, 96 Washington st.

FOR SALE—A new frame house of 11 rooms, with brick foundation, and lot, on Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth or Rio Grande st. Immediate possession. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—At a decided bargain, if applied for soon, a new frame house of 10 rooms, and lot, No. 465 Jackson st., between Throop and Loomis. THOMAS D. SNYDER & CO., Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—House and Lot on West Side, near Randolph street cars, in good location. House contains 6 rooms, closets, water, &c. Sewer on street. Newly fitted up. Price low; terms easy. Possession given at any time. Inquire at 141 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—160 Cotton and Sugar Plantations, well located in Mississippi and Louisiana. The attention of parties intending to invest in this profitable description of property is called to our list. H. C. MOREY & CO., Real Estate Brokers, 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—20 years' lease of lot on State-st., near 13th, 25x130, with 2-story building renting $1,500. H. C. MOREY & CO., 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—178 feet on the South Branch, by 200 feet on Lumber-st., corner, running on another street. H. C. MOREY & CO., 9 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap—A neat cottage and barn on the West Side, near the horse cars. Inquire on the premises, 43 Pierce st.

FOR SALE—To Hotel Keepers—Herndon House, Omaha City, Nebraska, for sale. The house accommodates 250 guests, and is one of the largest and finest hotels west of the Mississippi. A large photograph of the building may be seen, and further information obtained, by calling at Room No. 1 Tremont House, Chicago, on Thursday next, (March 29,) between the hours of 10 a. m. and 4 p. m. Letters of inquiry may also be addressed to the undersigned as above. C. C. STRAWN, Omaha, Nebraska.

FOR SALE—Two Frame Houses with lots, corner of Halsted and Fulton streets—$4,000 and $4,300. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Cheap, a first-class marble front house on Wabash avenue, in block corner of Jackson-st., No. 242. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No 7, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—On West Polk street near Clinton, 50 feet with two houses $3,200. A. J. AVERELL, Real Estate office No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—Several Cottages and lots situated on the West Side, can be bought cheap by applying to DR. UNDERWOOD, oculist, No. 124 Randolph st., Rooms 2, 3, 4.

FOR SALE—A two-story Dwelling, with twelve rooms, in good condition, good barn, very desirable location on West Washington-st. Lot 24 feet front, running to a 40 feet alley. Price $7,000—$4,000 cash, balance to suit purchaser. F. JUDSON & CO., Real Estate Agents, Room 19 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—House, Lot and Furniture No. 166 West Washington street. Lot 32 by 190 feet, 40 feet street in rear. House 32 by 60 feet, 15 rooms, gas and water, entire furniture including bedding, dining room and kitchen utensils, barn and carriage shed, cellar under whole house, heating furnace, large yard, evergreens and shrubbery; everything in perfect order. Price $11,000. Possession given 1st of May next. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE—Real Estate—Lots in Brown's Addition, one-half mile north of new cattle yards, fronting on Halsted street, Douglas avenue, Laurel and other streets. Prices, $130, $175 and $200. WALKER & KERFOOT, 85 Washington street.

Boarding.

BOARDING—Briggs House No. 2, (formerly Lum House), C. BRIGGS, Proprietor, 88 Monroe-st., near the Post Office, Chicago. Terms reasonable.

BOARDING—A very desirable furnished room with board, for a gentleman and wife, at 431 West Randolph st.

BOARDING—Two gentlemen who will room together, can find a pleasant room with first-class board, at 118 State st. Also, a few day boarders wanted.

BOARDING—Pleasant unfurnished rooms suitable for two, also furnished single rooms, at 12 Peck Court.

BOARDING—A large front parlor, handsomely furnished, with board, can be had at the St. Cloud House; also a few day boarders can be accommodated. 112 & 114 Franklin st, only two minutes' walk from Court House. VINTON & HAYNES.

BOARDING—Four or five gentlemen may be accommodated with good board and large pleasant rooms at 83 South Jefferson st.

BOARDING—Comfortable rooms and good board may be obtained at 313 South Clark st. Terms $4 and $5 per week.

BOARDING—From May 1st, an unfurnished front parlor, first floor, 44 Jackson street, corner Wabash avenue. Apply at 160 State street.

BOARDING—A room for one or two gentlemen willing to room together, at 293 Indiana st., North side, near the State street bridge. References required.

BOARDING—Board and pleasant rooms for several gentlemen at 183 State st., up stairs. A girl to do general housework wanted at the same place.

BOARDING—One or two gentlemen can find a comfortable home, with excellent board and good rooms, in a highly respectable family. Apply at 334 Wabash avenue. Best references required.

BOARDING—A suit of front rooms, unfurnished, also room for two single gentlemen, can be had by applying at 280 West Randolph st. References required.

BOARDING—A room to rent, with board, at 272 Indiana st., suitable for two gentlemen that will room together, or for one person that will pay a good price.

BOARDING—A pleasant suite of unfurnished front rooms to rent, with board, to a gentleman and wife, in a private family. Apply at 134 West Adams st. References exchanged.

Lost.

LOST—A Sorrell Horse, with a white spot on the forehead and white on the left hind foot; was lost on Tuesday afternoon. Anybody who returns the horse will receive a liberal reward from ANTON RAMSAUER, 61 Canal st, near Fulton.

LOST—$10 Reward—Between Pittsburgh and Chicago, a bunch of small keys. Whoever will forward the same to Mr. Shedrick, bookseller, Dearborn st, Chicago, will have the expense paid and receive the above reward.

LOST—$10 Reward—A Pocket Book containing from $20 to $30, in going from the C. & Alton R. R. Depot to the Prescott House, on Madison and Clark sts. The above reward will be paid the finder by returning to this office. A. SALOM, G'rand, Ill.

Wanted—Male Help.

WANTED—A young man who thoroughly understands the retail grocery business. None but experienced need apply. Apply at H. GOODSPEED'S, 135 and 137 North Dearborn st., between 8 and 10 a. m.

WANTED—This morning, 20 railroad men (free transportation); 50 men at $30 a month and board; also, cabinet makers, &c., at 101 Washington st., Room 1, up stairs.

WANTED—A good business man with some capital to take charge of the Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machine Office, 87 Lake street. We have now completed our new manufacture at a cost of over $100,000, and now manufacture a better machine than is known in this market.

WANTED—One or two experienced salesmen to canvass the city. Also one that can speak German. Apply at 191 South Clark st. O. J. GRIFFITHS.

WANTED—A messenger for a bank office—a smart youth acquainted with the city, to do the outside messenger work and take care of office. Address P. O. Box 3335.

WANTED—A Jour. Hatter—An A No. 1 curler; one who understands finishing preferred. Highest society price paid. Apply at or address Room 33, McCormick's Building, Chicago. A. M. BARSTOW.

WANTED—All men looking for employment to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington-st., Room 3, up stairs, and secure good paying situations.

WANTED—A man to take care of a garden; also, a woman for general housework—a man and wife preferred. Apply at Land Office, 116 Adams street. S. W. SEA.

WANTED—To buy, a Drug Store in the city, or half interest in one, worth from one to three thousand dollars, and doing a fair trade. Address "DRUGGIST," P. O. Drawer 5930.

WANTED—A dry goods salesman. Inquire at 345 South Clark-st.

WANTED—Good business men who have from $300 to $5,000 to invest in business themselves, to start a profitable business in the large cities throughout the Northwestern States. A rare chance will be offered, with no competition. Those who apply first, meaning business, can have choice of location. Address or call on A. R. AMBROSE, No. 86 Randolph-st, Chicago. Enclose stamp.

WANTED—Bookkeepers, clerks, agents, porters, drivers, bar-tenders, waiters, firemen, brakemen, and all men looking for employment, to apply at the GREAT WESTERN BUSINESS AGENCY, 87 Washington-st., Room 3, up stairs. Applicants by mail inclose 10 cents.

WANTED—To gentlemen traveling men. We have the best selling article in the market and challenge competition. We can fit you out with a better paying and more genteel business than can be found in this or any other city. We refer to our patent machine for sharpening knives, scissors, scythes, reaper knives, edged tools, &c. Has no competition. Finds easy and rapid sales everywhere at retail price, $1.50. 100 agents are making $10 to $30 per day. Call and see. FULLER & CO., 34 LaSalle st, Room 28. Send two stamps for reply.

WANTED—To Book-binders. Three first-class Blank Job Forwarders will learn of permanent situations and good wages by applying to MUNSON, SKINNER & CLARKE, 146 Lake street.

WANTED—I want an "A1" ready-made clothing salesman. None but the best need apply. Address, with reference, "R," Box 2180, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—In a broker's office, a young man 16 to 18 years of age. One who is accustomed to handling money and bonds. Wages $10 per week at first. Address, with references, "R K P," Box 6836.

WANTED—A first-class boiler maker competent to have the charge of work. COOLEY & BRO., No. 30 Griswold-st.

WANTED—A Photograph Printer. Address, stating amount of experience and wages expected, Box 170, La Salle, Ill.

WANTED—A first-class sign painter and glass gilder at 53 Dearborn-st., Room 3, 4th floor.

WANTED—A first-class soap maker. One who understands making Mottled, German and Yellow Soaps. To a man who comes well recommended, good wages and steady employment will be given. Apply at 220 Washington-st.

WANTED—Sign Painter. A steady engagement for 1 year at $20 a week, to a first-class workman accustomed to New York city style of lettering. Address "PAINTER," care of John Hooper & Co., *Times* Building, N. Y.

WANTED—The Great Western Life Insurance Co. of New York desire to employ an active business agent in each county in Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin, to whom a salary or liberal commission will be paid. Address, with stamp, PORTER BROTHERS, General Agents, Box 1436, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—A suitable person to take the permanent agency in one or more of the Western States in a manufacturing business. About $300 required. Room 17, 85 Washington-st.

Wanted—Female Help.

WANTED—An experienced Protestant girl to take care of children and do second work. Apply at 629 Wabash av.

WANTED—A girl to do general housework in a small family. Apply at 132 North Morgan-st.

WANTED—Immediately—One good dressmaker. Apply this day, prepared to go to work, at MADAME CANFIELD, 257 Washington st., near LaSalle.

WANTED—Two girls for general housework, in a family of three persons. Call, between 2 and 5 o'clock p. m., at Room 1, 124 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—A good milliner (one accustomed to selling preferred) to go to a live and healthy town in Minnesota, on the Mississippi. Apply till April 1st, with references, terms, &c., to GRAVES & IRVINE, 78 Lake-st.

WANTED—A good girl for general household work, at 475 West Indiana street.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. One who can come well recommended may apply at 219 West Adams street. None but Protestants need apply.

WANTED—A woman competent to take full charge of a boarding house at Green Bay, where 30 men are boarded. None need apply unless competent. Wages good and employment for those employed about it. No objection to husband and wife. Address 242 South Water-st., Room No. 3, Chicago.

WANTED—A Protestant girl to do general housework, at 599 West Washington-st., between Wood and Lincoln-sts.

WANTED—Two or three ladies who understand Silk and Worsted Embroidery. None but competent workmen wanted. To such, steady employment and fair wages will be given. Address, in own handwriting, "EXCELSIOR," Chicago P. O.

WANTED—A good American girl to take care of child. References required. Apply at 337 Michigan avenue.

WANTED—A good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at 347 Wabash avenue.

WANTED—At 890 Prairie avenue, a good cook, washer and ironer. One who can give satisfactory references can obtain liberal wages.

Wanted—Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A room, with or without board, in some comfortable dwelling, for two single gentlemen. Price no object. Address Box 1101, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Business suits for $40; business suits $45, from choice new goods to order, at GRANGER'S, 130 South Clark-st., up stairs.

WANTED—Employment—By a young man in any capacity where he can be useful. Address "G W P," Tribune office.

WANTED—A purchaser for one of the most desirable lead tracts in the Wisconsin lead field, 7 miles from railroad, 120 acres, 4 E. and 4 W. crevices running across the land; $165,000 worth of lead ore, at a mining cost of $2,500, was raised from one of these crevices in 1856—ore was worked up to the line of this land, is a highly cultivated farm, for sale for a fraction over its value for agriculture. This is one of the most desirable tracts in the lead field for a mining company. It is believed that, if properly developed, it may be made to pay 500 per cent on the cost and working capital in two months by raising ore. Address, for 5 days through the Tribune office, "Mining Engineer." A complete report furnished.

WANTED—For Everybody to know—To capitalists and men of moderate means—all who want to make a sure thing right off. The best thing out. Call at 150 Dearborn-st., Room 22, or write, enclosing stamp, for particulars.

WANTED—To Exchange—Matched Ponies and a saddle or buggy Mare, for a pair of business horses and harness—would exchange ponies for one extra horse. S. W. SEA, 116 Adams street.

WANTED—An agent or partner in an established real estate office; must be a good salesman, competent to all branches of the business in the absence of the advertiser, to lease, and collect rents, and able to participate to the extent at least of $5,000 in a desirable purchase of city property, to be sold thereafter on joint account. Unexceptionable references required. Address P. O. Box 3063.

WANTED—$5,000 a year—Canvassers for the new Crystal Dry Plate. $15 a day. Also, Stencil Tools and stock for sale. Address, with stamp, HOSEA HARVEY, 173 West Madison st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—200 head of young mules at Sale stable on Canal st, between Madison and Randolph streets. S. O. ROBERTS.

WANTED—$10,000 in Goods—I will pay one-fourth in cash, balance in choice farming lands—title good, taxes paid. Address "WM. T. H.," P. O. Box 772, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—$1500 per year. We want agents everywhere to sell our improved $20 Sewing Machines. Three new kinds. Under and upper feed. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The only machines sold in United States for less than $40, which are fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All other cheap machines are infringements. Circulars free. Address, or call upon SHAW & CLARK, Biddeford, Maine.

Wanted—To Rent.

WANTED—To Rent—On May 1st a house of 4 or 5 rooms, between Halsted street and Union Park. Apply to-day, of H. S. TOWNE, 50 West Randolph-street, or address Box 2463.

WANTED—To Rent—A medium sized house in good order, with gas and water, located in a good neighborhood on South side north of 12th-st. Address, with terms, "Architect," P. O. Box 2113.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished dwelling with 8 to 12 rooms, centrally located. Address, stating terms, location, &c., "A G," Tribune office.

WANTED—To Rent—By gentleman and wife (no children), two or three rooms or a small cottage. References given. Address "J C A," 17 Nixon's Exchange Block.

WANTED—To Rent—In a good neighborhood, within 1½ miles of Court House, a house or cottage with about 7 rooms. Address "E," Box 1746 P. O., Chicago.

WANTED—To Rent—Immediately, a store, on first floor, on either Lake or Clark-sts, suitable for a light retail business. Address "Z," Box 2853, Post Office, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—To Rent—A House, with six to eight rooms, on the West side, south of Van Buren, west of Halsted, from May 1st, and pay six months in advance if made an object. Address P. O. Box 499, stating location and price.

WANTED—To Rent—A first-class room for a billiard room, in a good location, suitable for twenty tables. Any person having a hall or double store to rent can find a good and responsible tenant by addressing H. COMSTOCK, Metropolitan Hotel, for 7 days.

WANTED—To Rent—A furnished house in an eligible location for keeping boarders. First-class references given. Address P. O. Drawer 6366.

WANTED—To Rent—Office and storeroom, with privilege of selling from the store and sidewalk. Would also like a good bookkeeper in connection with the same. Call at or address 180 Kinzie st.

Strayed.

STRAYED—From No. 88 West Harrison st., on Monday, March 26, a large, red, new milch Cow, very heavy horns, shoulders, head like a green; horns turned slightly inward. Ten dollars reward will be paid for her return to 88 West Harrison st.

Wanted—Agents.

WANTED—Agents—To sell [illegible] competition with other sewing machines. [illegible] advertised and very valuable [illegible] mission. Call at 249 South Water st.

WANTED—Wide Awake Agents [illegible] R. S. BOYDEN, Publisher, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] New Pictorial Book [illegible] of Freedom [illegible] War [illegible] liberal [illegible] best chance ever offered for men [illegible] on or address GOODSPEED & SHERMAN [illegible] Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] book of the times [illegible] advertising as we could [illegible] are now prepared to fill all orders [illegible] circulars. Address GOODSPEED & CO. [illegible] Publishing Agency, Masonic Temple, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] "LIFE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN" [illegible] [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—SCHMUCKER'S HISTORY OF THE REBELLION—complete in three volumes [illegible] ready. We want a number of agents [illegible] territory where the 1st or 1st and 2d [illegible] sold and where every one who has them [illegible] want the 3d. We have already [illegible] and it will thus be seen that a large [illegible] are waiting for the last volume. Address [illegible] & CO., 94 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—$[illegible] per month, everywhere [illegible] to sell the celebrated ORIENTAL FAMILY [illegible] MACHINE. It will hem, fell, stitch, tuck [illegible] cord, quilt, and embroider beautifully [illegible] warranted three years. Price $[illegible] KING, 35 Clark st., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—For [illegible] GLOBE SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Intermittent Looper Movement [illegible] TREADLE for common table [illegible] awarded at Mechanics' Fair, Boston [illegible] caused by Elias Howe, Jr. Price $[illegible] to style. Machines sent to agents [illegible] KINSON & CO., 164 Randolph st., [illegible] Ill.

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] 100 new agents in one week [illegible] late. Book agents make a note of this. [illegible] CONNELL & CO., 138 Lake-st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] "THE GREAT LABOR SAVER" [illegible] family. Only $3 to fill all orders [illegible] for particulars. R. WAYVELL [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—Male [illegible] to sell a new article [illegible] that every family wants. $5 per day [illegible] leaving home. Traveling Agents [illegible] to $30 per day without interfering [illegible] ness. The article shows for itself [illegible] terms and particulars of the [illegible] Address R. W. CHAPPELL, Drawer [illegible]

WANTED—Agents—[illegible] LOSSING'S PICTORIAL HISTORY [illegible] WAR, in three volumes [illegible] The "Military History of [illegible]" handsomely illustrated [illegible] Wisconsin, is one volume [illegible] Good territory yet vacant [illegible] popular works. Address CLARKE & CO. [illegible] Washington st., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—The [illegible] for Agents in Literary [illegible] GREAT REBELLION, complete in [illegible] fied by Gen. Howard's Tribute [illegible] Battle Descriptions, 20 Pictorial [illegible] Portraits, 45 electrotype Portraits [illegible] Battle Pictures, and a Philosophical [illegible] War. Send stamp for Sample Pages [illegible] R. R. LANDON, General Agent for [illegible] consin, 58 Michigan avenue, Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] men and all others, to know that [illegible] published that is sold by subscription [illegible] Trade List. Agents wanted for [illegible] History of the War, by Mrs. Ann S. [illegible] pages and 200 fine engravings. Also [illegible] works. Exclusive territory given [illegible] Address OCCIDENTAL PUBLISHING [illegible] bard Block, Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—Agents—$[illegible] month, to sell the "UNIVERSAL [illegible] SEWING MACHINE," price $[illegible] equally as well, good for [illegible] MANN & CO., P. O. Drawer 6[illegible]

WANTED—Agents—$[illegible] month, to sell the IMPROVED [illegible] LAND FAMILY SEWING MACHINE [illegible] Address DANN & CO., P. O. Box [illegible] call at Room 8, Post Office Block [illegible] and Dearborn sts., Chicago.

WANTED—Agents—To [illegible] for the American Conflict, by [illegible] and Four Years in Secessia, by Junius [illegible] GEO. & C. W. SHERWOOD, Western Publishers [illegible] cago, Ill.

Wanted—Situations.

WANTED—Situation—By an English girl as chambermaid [illegible] no objection to take care of a child [illegible] ing. Address "M C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a respectable and experienced young [illegible] grocery or tea store. Can give [illegible] Address S PALIN, P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

WANTED—Situation—By a chambermaid or dining room girl [illegible] woman who is able and willing [illegible] ence given. Address "[illegible]" [illegible] Grundy Co., Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man thoroughly competent [illegible] keeper or general clerk. Reference [illegible] dress "J. V. C.," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man with a large [illegible] ance, some position where a chance for [illegible] might be offered. Refers to business men [illegible] this city. "G W T," Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—As bookkeeper or copyist, by one [illegible] experience—is a good penman. [illegible] metry. Best of references given. [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—Situation—By a [illegible] custom cutter [illegible] years' practical experience in [illegible] Toronto, Canada. Would have no [illegible] small city West. Apply to [illegible] Aurora, Kane co., Ill.

WANTED—Situation—By a young man who thoroughly understands [illegible] care of horses and carriages [illegible] would drive an express wagon. [illegible] reference from his late employer [illegible] Tribune office, for 4 days.

WANTED—Situation—By a practical and experienced [illegible] keeper, with some good house [illegible] given. Parties requiring services [illegible] dress "S," P. O. Box 1640, Chicago.

Wanted—Partners.

WANTED—Partner—With a capital of $300 in a light and [illegible] ness that pays large profits. Apply at [illegible] st., Room 21, up stairs.

WANTED—Partner—By a practical Saddle and Harness Maker [illegible] perience, in Colorado, to go to Denver City [illegible] with a view of carrying on said business [illegible] $1,500 required to equal stock already [illegible] particular about understanding the [illegible] ence given and required. Inquire at 71 [illegible] street.

WANTED—Partner—Any [illegible] man with $400 can have a [illegible] ity to enter a paying business in the [illegible] Call at Room 12, 134 Clark st.

WANTED—Partner—A silent or active, with a cash capital [illegible] $1,000 to $3,000, to take an equal interest [illegible] Fruit Store, already established and [illegible] one of the best locations in the city [illegible] "A B C," Tribune office.

WANTED—Partner—In a wholesale liquor business [illegible] lished and doing a good [illegible] from $4,000 to $5,000 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—$2,000 [illegible] year will be realized. A partner with [illegible] of $2,000 to $3,000, to engage in the [illegible] cellent Ice Cream Freezer ever [illegible] call on A. W. EDWARDS, with J. E. [illegible] 174 [illegible]

WANTED—Partner—In a Provision business [illegible] with $8,000 to $10,000 capital [illegible] ness well established. Address "[illegible]" office.

WANTED—Partner—With a cash capital of $2,500 to [illegible] manufacturing business in Chicago [illegible] established in Eastern cities [illegible] per month. References given and [illegible] Room 38, Reynold's Block, or address [illegible] 2075, Chicago, Ill.

Boarding—Wanted.

BOARDING—Wanted—By two suites of unfurnished or furnished [illegible] or one suite and one large room, in a [illegible] on the South side, by two gentlemen and [illegible] vate family preferred. Address, stating [illegible] O. Box 1957. References given.

BOARDING—Wanted—In a private family where there are no other [illegible] The advertiser is of quiet and domestic [illegible] would conform to the usages of the [illegible] must be moderate. Apply to "W K" [illegible] Book, bookseller, Dearborn st.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a lady, in a private family or first-class boarding house, with bedroom and parlor, or where she can have the use of parlor for teaching music. Best references given. Terms must be reasonable. Address, [illegible] ferred. Address "A M C," Tribune office.

BOARDING—Wanted—By a gentleman and wife in a private family [illegible] dress, giving location, "[illegible]" P. O. Box [illegible]

BOARDING—Wanted—A furnished room, in a private family [illegible] preferred), on South Side [illegible] Address "R N," Tribune office.

Personal.

PERSONAL—No replies have yet been received from "[illegible]" [illegible] writer is anxiously expecting [illegible] your promise. "No. 100."

PERSONAL—A young [illegible] ample means and good [illegible] pond with an unlimited number of [illegible] ty to mutual improvement [illegible] Address C. F. SHERMAN, 50 [illegible]

PERSONAL—If the lady [illegible] signs herself "Anonymous" [illegible] will send her address [illegible] promote the cause which she advocates.

PERSONAL—Frederick H[illegible] from Swaffham, Norfolk, England [illegible] to write to his brother Robert [illegible] been received, but no letters since [illegible]

Found.

FOUND—A Brindle Cow, 8 or 10 years old. The owner can [illegible] WOLF, 160 Madison st., Chicago.

FOUND—A Pocket Book, for a sum of money, which the owner can have by calling at A. E. S. O. [illegible] Miller's [illegible] and [illegible]

[illegible]cago Tribune.

FRIDAY, MARCH 30, 1866.

THE NEWS.

[illegible], the Indianapolis wife murderer, [illegible] to nineteen years in the Jefferson [illegible] prison, yesterday.

[illegible] from China and Japan report that [illegible] increasing to such an extent in the China [illegible] seriously endanger commerce.

[illegible] obsequies in honor of the late [illegible] Foot were celebrated with much solemnity [illegible] in Washington. The sermon was [illegible] by Rev. Dr. Sunderland.

[illegible] statement telegraphed from Washington [illegible] day, that the interest on the 5-20 bonds [illegible] in May would be paid in April, is un[illegible].

[illegible] was done by either House of Congress [illegible] day, their attention being given to the [illegible] obsequies to the late Senator Foot. Both [illegible] adjourned until Monday.

[illegible] Assembly of Wisconsin, on Wednesday [illegible] passed the eight hour labor bill by a [illegible] to 35, but afterward reconsidered the [illegible] postponed the bill to the 4th of July [illegible], of course, defeats it.

[illegible] Senate Finance Committee has reached [illegible] on the Loan bill. Senator Sherman [illegible] amendment limiting the amount of [illegible] and gold required to be kept on hand [illegible] Treasury. The measure will not be definitely [illegible] on until next week.

[illegible] New York *Herald's* Paris letter has the [illegible] secret convention between Napoleon and [illegible], concluded in the City of Mexico on [illegible] of September last, fixing the pay and position [illegible] French agents in Mexico, the number of [illegible] large, for five years from the above date.

[illegible] banks at Titusville, Pennsylvania, [illegible] caused by the failure of Culver, Penn [illegible] New York. There was a marked flutter [illegible] oil companies of New York and Philadelphia [illegible] as they generally have their funds deposited [illegible] Titusville banks.

[illegible] people of Vicksburg are much [illegible] at the high water. The *Journal* says the [illegible] advancing steadily. It is already encroaching [illegible] above street, covering half an acre. The [illegible] back are in the greatest alarm, as there is [illegible] fication of the river breaking the levee and [illegible] the country.

[illegible] tive Mitchell, a few days since, re[illegible] Cincinnati from Jacksonville, Ill., bringing [illegible] one Peter Waltner, whom he has [illegible] upon a requisition charging him with [illegible] committed a breach of trust or embezzlement [illegible] appropriating to his own use some $4,000 [illegible] to him by Eph. Holland, one of the [illegible] [illegible] of the city.

[illegible] proposed bill for a geological survey of [illegible] of Iowa provides for a practical examination [illegible] soil, mineral deposits, building material, [illegible] the State, an early report, and in such form [illegible] of utility to the industrial classes. The [illegible] should become a law, would aid in directing [illegible] attention of immigrants seeking homes in [illegible].

[illegible] Hudson (Wis.) *Star* says the city was [illegible] of men for several days, but they are [illegible] on the line of the road at work. The [illegible] surveying toward St. Paul, has now gone [illegible] woods and is at work toward Superior. [illegible] surveying parties are to be started as [illegible] they can get there, from Superior City and [illegible] and work this way.

[illegible] all the grumbling just now in fashion [illegible] the crops, it is gratifying to learn from the [illegible] *Register* that the Lake Shore and Island [illegible] is in a thriving condition, and the pros[illegible] an abundant yield is good for the coming [illegible]. The same reports reach us from the [illegible] and the vineyards along the lake are pro[illegible] good for more than an average yield.

[illegible] New York letter says that a few days [illegible] Wall-street operator, in order to cover a [illegible] transaction, bought 14,000 shares of New [illegible] Central at 93¼, in expectation that such a [illegible] purchase would induce a rise in the stock. [illegible] the transaction was closed news was re[illegible] of the destruction by fire of the freight house [illegible] of the company at Buffalo. The stock [illegible] subsequently rallied, not, however, until [illegible] speculator had lost heavily.

[illegible] decision of the United States Supreme [illegible] affirming the judgment of the Massachusetts [illegible] courts in regard to the prohibitory laws relating [illegible] the sale of intoxicating liquors, causes some [illegible] among those who have been anxiously [illegible] the results of their appeal. There are at [illegible] unsettled cases hanging on the result [illegible] just been made public, involving penal[illegible] estimated at over $200,000. The decision will [illegible] tendency to increase the number of prosecutions [illegible] the constabulary.

[illegible] New York letter to the Philadelphia *In*[illegible] of the 24th, says something of an idea of the [illegible] to which some of the New York dry [illegible] houses have suffered recently, can be formed [illegible] the fact that a house which started on January [illegible] with a capital of $300,000, has just failed; and [illegible] the business has been managed by shrewd [illegible] experienced men, it is found that the original [illegible] has all disappeared, and the debts of the [illegible] will reach an equal amount.

[illegible] Western cities are overrun with laborers [illegible] in search of employment. Attracted by [illegible] signs of "Intelligence Office," "Laborers [illegible]," &c., these poor men enter the dens of [illegible], and are easily induced to part with their [illegible] dollar on being promised employment. They [illegible] to some distant point with the assurance [illegible] soon as they arrive they will find steady employment [illegible] at good wages. On reaching their destination [illegible] they are told that no work can be had, and [illegible] unable to return, the swindle perpetrated [illegible] them is not reported. Hundreds of these [illegible] have been sent on these wild goose chases to [illegible] Upper Missouri from St. Louis and Chicago. [illegible] former city these intelligence offices have [illegible] being severely dealt with by the courts.

FROM BOTHWELL.

[illegible] Hundred Barrel Well Opened.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

BOTHWELL, C. W., March 29.

[illegible] Scott Well, on Tice Ravine, owned largely [illegible] residents of your city, Capt. John Selkirk managing, [illegible] commenced pumping to-day at a depth of [illegible] hundred and ten feet, and is now producing, [illegible] opinion of good judges, at the rate of one [illegible] barrels per day. The Badger, International, [illegible] Cohood, Pepper, Forrest City, Lester, [illegible] Caledonia and Milton are all doing fairly.

[illegible] Davis Martin is recovering from his severe [illegible], and will soon be out again.

FROM NEW YORK.

[illegible] Lynched—Fire—Napoleon and Maximilian—Tennessee—Verdicts Against Railroads, &c.

[illegible] YORK, March 29.—The *Herald's* Cincinnati [illegible] says that a negro in Paris, Ky., who had [illegible] a white child ten years old and afterwards [illegible] her, was this evening taken by the citizens [illegible] from the jail and hung. His body is still suspended [illegible].

[illegible] evening a fire broke out in the dwelling house [illegible] J. H. Von Essenberg, No. 816 Broadway. Loss [illegible] insured.

[illegible] steamships City of Baltimore and Fulton, [illegible] Liverpool, have arrived. News anticipated.

[illegible] *Herald's* Toronto special says: "Orders [illegible] over 10,000, which number will be kept as a [illegible] army of observation on the frontier."

[illegible] *Herald's* Paris letter has the text of a secret [illegible] convention between Napoleon and Maximilian, [illegible] at the City of Mexico on the 29th of September, [illegible] fixing the pay and position of French [illegible] in Mexico, the number of whom is large, for [illegible] years from the above date.

[illegible] rumor which yesterday to the effect that [illegible] the Irish Fenian Head Centre, had arrived [illegible] in New York, and was at the O'Mahoney [illegible] quarters, was without any foundation, and [illegible] considerable amusement.

[illegible] rules are now in force to prevent the possibility [illegible] of introducing topics in Fenian speeches [illegible] nothing to do with the objects of the Fenian [illegible] brotherhood.

[illegible] meeting of the supporters of the Sweeney [illegible] movement was held last evening at Tammany [illegible] Hall. Toward the close of the evening, the [illegible] same densely crowded, it was supposed, by [illegible] the adherents of O'Mahoney.

[illegible] jury to-day brought in a verdict of $5,000 [illegible] in favor of Eugene B. Overton vs. the [illegible] Island Railroad Company.

[illegible] suit against the Hudson River Railroad [illegible]: The plaintiff shipped some 550 hogs [illegible] New York Central Railroad, which were [illegible] ed to the defendants and brought to New [illegible]. They were, however, delivered by the Railroad [illegible] another party than the plaintiff. The de[illegible] claimed but 350 hogs were delivered to [illegible] and that the plaintiff was not the real owner [illegible] property. The latter was the main point in [illegible] plaintiff producing a bill of sale and af[illegible] that he had paid for it by indorsing papers [illegible] he had afterwards been compelled to pay. [illegible] defendants contended that the bill of sale was [illegible] consideration and void. The jury found a [illegible] for the plaintiff for $3,794.83, the full [illegible] claimed.

[illegible] Whiskey Frauds—For the Arctic [illegible] Hope—The Interest on the 5-20 [illegible] Bonds not to be Paid in April—Immigration [illegible]—Piracy in the China Sea, &c.

[illegible] YORK, March 29.—The officials engaged in [illegible] the whiskey frauds made five additional [illegible] arrests yesterday, which amounted in [illegible] $17,000. Other cases are in the course for [illegible] settlement.

[illegible] vessel will sail for Repulse Bay, Arctic region, [illegible] about the middle of April, and by this means [illegible] C. F. Hall will receive the first news he has [illegible] from home during the present year. His [illegible] who wish to communicate with him can do [illegible] sending their letters, &c., to S. S. Osgood, at [illegible] street, New York.

[illegible] officers at the sub-Treasury say they have no [illegible] instructions to pay the interest on the 5-20's before [illegible], as alleged by a Washington telegram.

[illegible] new line of steamers has been put on the route [illegible] to Venezuela, touching at Laguyra, Cabello [illegible] Thomas.

[illegible] according to a Cork paper, four thousand persons [illegible] Ireland during the first week of the present [illegible], going to the United States *via* Queenstown. [illegible] thousand of them belonged to the middle or [illegible] classes. Fifteen hundred passengers are [illegible] waiting in Queenstown to go away to the United [illegible] States.

[illegible] Havre letter says the number of emigrants from [illegible] arriving at Havre to take ships for America [illegible] lately increased to an extraordinary degree. [illegible] *Journal* states that there are not less than [illegible] emigrants lodging in the quarter of [illegible] awaiting vessels to take them [illegible].

[illegible] letter says the emigration to North [illegible] is daily assuming greater proportions. The [illegible] are nearly all Northerners and Protestants.

[illegible] from China and Japan, by way of Eng[illegible] say that piracy is increasing to such an extent [illegible] the China Sea as to seriously endanger commerce. [illegible] Hong Kong was seriously threatened by a [illegible] of rebels.

[illegible] were trying to negotiate an imperial [illegible] Japan.

[illegible] Charles Darling, Governor of the English [illegible] of Victoria, Australia, had been severely [illegible] and recalled. The colony has been for [illegible] past distracted by a violent struggle upon [illegible] questions. The Governor had taken part [illegible] with, and so had seriously damaged the [illegible] of the Government. Hence his removal.

BANK FAILURES.

[illegible] Among the Pennsylvania Oil Men.

[illegible], March 29.—There is a flutter [illegible] all companies, caused by the failure [illegible] banks at Titusville, Oil City and Frank[illegible]. Many Philadelphia companies have their [illegible] deposited.

Lake Harbor.

[illegible], Wis., March 29.—The Board of Har[illegible] appointed by a recent act of the [illegible] for the purpose of building a harbor at [illegible] mouth of the Manitowoc river, met last evening [illegible] organized by the election of Hon. J. W. Vilas [illegible] President. A Government engineer is ex[illegible] here in a few days to make a survey and estimate [illegible] of building the harbor. It is the [illegible] to commence work on it this spring.

Death of a Murderer.

[illegible], March 29.—Christian Burger, the [illegible] of Miss Anna Watts, who was to be executed [illegible] on the 27th of April, was found dead in his [illegible] this morning. His death is ascribed to apo[illegible].

CONGRESS.

Both Houses Adjourned Un[illegible] til Monday.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE SEN[illegible] ATOR FOOT.

Secret Convention Between Na[illegible] poleon and Maximilian.

BANK FAILURES AT TITUS-VILLE, OIL REGIONS.

The Interest on the 5-20 Bonds Not to be Paid Until Due.

IMMENSE EMIGRATION FO[illegible] THIS COUNTRY.

Piracy on the Chin[illegible] Sea.

INCREASED DEFICIENCIES I[illegible] THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

Serious Charges Again[illegible] Trustees of U. S. Tel[illegible] graph Company.

SERENADE TO MR. WASHBURN[illegible]

FUNERAL OF SENATOR FOOT[illegible]

A Sad and Impressive Scene—Serm[illegible] by Rev. Dr. Sunderland—The [illegible] Hour of the Christian Senator, [illegible]

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.

The obsequies of the late Senator Foot, of Vermont, which took place in the Senate Chamber [illegible] afternoon, were profoundly solemn and impressive. Both Houses of Congress, after a brief [illegible] adopted resolutions of respect to the memory [illegible] the deceased, and adjourned. By order of [illegible] President, the offices of the Government Departments were closed at 1½ o'clock.

Within a few minutes of one o'clock, the [illegible] appointed for the funeral services to begin, [illegible] President of the United States entered the Senate Chamber accompanied by Secretaries Seward, [illegible] Culloch, Stanton, Welles and Harlan, and Postmaster-General Dennison. They took their seats [illegible] the desk on the right. The Judges of the Supreme Court, in their robes of offices, then entered [illegible] seated themselves on the left of the desk. Gen. Grant, Meigs, Ingalls and Delafield arrived [illegible] nearly the same time, and were conducted to [illegible]

At five minutes past one o'clock the House [illegible] Representatives entered the Senate Chamber, [illegible] ceded by Speaker Colfax, and the other officers [illegible] the popular branch.

When these had all been seated, the coffin [illegible] closing the remains of the deceased Senator [illegible] borne slowly in, accompanied by Senators Fessenden, Harris, Johnson, Guthrie, Lane and Sumner [illegible] as pall bearers.

The coffin, which was lavishly strewn [illegible] flowers, was placed directly in front of the desk. The family and friends of the deceased, who [illegible] the last of the solemn procession to enter the [illegible] were conducted to seats reserved for them on [illegible] left of the chair.

Meanwhile the capacious galleries had been [illegible] to overflowing by citizens of Washington, and [illegible] liters to the Capital, and an air of hushed [illegible] pervaded the assembly as Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, rose and began the reading of [illegible] Paul's eloquent discourse to the Corinthians on the doctrine of immortality.

At the close of the reading, Dr. Gray offered [illegible] impressive prayer.

Rev. Dr. Sunderland, the friend and pastor of [illegible] deceased, then delivered a funeral sermon, occupying about fifty-five minutes, in which the character of the lamented Senator was faithfully portrayed, his great virtues extolled, and the religious experiences of the closing weeks of his life touchingly depicted.

The large audience hung with breathless [illegible] upon the words of the funeral orator, as he related with great exactness of detail, the triumphant progress of the deceased statesman toward the invisible world; and when the preacher quoted the words of the dying patriot and christian as he passed [illegible] of mortality, "I see the gates wide open—beautiful, beautiful!" many strong men, unable longer to repress their feelings, burst into tears.

The services were closed with a prayer by [illegible] Dr. Boynton, chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The mourners and friends then formed in procession and escorted the remains to the [illegible] station, where they remain to-night, under a guard of honor. To-morrow the body will be taken to [illegible], Vt., for interment.

WASHINGTON, March 29.—The Senate galleries were densely crowded to-day, to witness the ceremonies consequent upon the death of Senator Foot. Hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission to the Senate, owing to the immense congregation of spectators. The Senators occupied seats on the left side of the chamber. At twelve o'clock Lieut. Gen. Grant entered, in company with several other military gentlemen. He was in plain citizen's dress. The Justices of the Supreme Court were announced, and took a position on the [illegible] right. The President of the United States, accompanied by all the members of the Cabinet, excepting Attorney General Speed, next came and occupied one of the front rows of seats. Following these came the members of the House of Representatives, preceded by their officers. These having been seated, the corpse was brought into the chamber, accompanied by the Committee of Arrangements, namely: Senators Doolittle, Anthony, Howard, Hendricks, Sherman and Buckalew, followed by the pall-bearers, consisting of Senators Fessenden, Harris, Johnson, Guthrie, Lane, of Indiana, and Sumner, all of them wearing white [illegible]. The coffin was placed immediately in front of the Secretary's desk. It was covered with black cloth, elaborately and tastefully ornamented with silver. The lid was adorned with the choicest flowers, and a plate with the inscription of the name of the deceased Senator and the date of his death. [illegible] immediate relatives and friends took [illegible] the vicinity of the coffin. There were present, [illegible] those already mentioned, the members of the diplomatic corps, officers of the army and navy, the Mayor of Washington, heads of Executive Bureaus, [illegible] officers on the floor of the Senate. The Vice President of the Senate, pro tem., (Mr. Foster,) presided. Rev. Dr. Gray, Chaplain of the Senate, opened the exercises by reading appropriate passages of Scripture, and by a prayer of great solemnity, in which he feelingly alluded to the distinguished character of the deceased, and the Christian virtues which adorned his life; and invoked the Divine blessing on the President and his advisers, so that they may derive wisdom from above, the better to discharge the high and responsible duties resting upon them.

Dr. Sunderland, a former Chaplain of the Senate, took for his text the Psalm commencing "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear Him," and then delivered an address, in the course of which he said that in the providence of God he was the friend and pastor of the deceased for many years, and now he came as an humble servant of the State of Vermont to tell the simple story of his going out from among us, from the commencement of his last illness to its close, in order to show the condition of the Senator's mind, his religious faith and hope, and his ideas and prospects of a future life, the Minister gave an account of the spiritual interviews he had with his friend. At 7 o'clock the dying Senator expressed a desire to see once more the light of the sun in the heavens, and the Capitol on which it shone, and where he had so long served the people of his State and country, and where his associates were soon to assemble. They lifted him up; his eyes were already dim; he sunk back on his pillow; the words of the 23d psalm were read; and a solemn prayer delivered by one who was the dearest to him on earth. He called her to his side, and folded her in his arms, asking, "Can this be death—has it come already?" Then looking with eyes of celestial radiance, and lifting up his hands he said, "I see it! I see it! the gates wide open; beautiful! beautiful!" and without a pang he immediately expired.

The minister inculcated the lesson that the divine grace vouchsafes to all; [illegible] mind with memorials, the most lasting of all human experience on earth. He asked, in conclusion, who would not exclaim, in the language of old, "Let me die the death of the righteous, and let my last end be like his."

Rev. Dr. Boynton, the Chaplain of the House, made the concluding prayer, in which he said that Senator Foot was more than a statesman and honest man—he was a Christian, the noblest exhibition of manhood this side of the grave—and then pronounced the benediction.

The final services being concluded, a procession was formed in the following order: the Chaplains of Congress; the officiating clergymen; the physicians who attended the deceased; the Committee of Arrangements and pall bearers; the family and friends of the deceased; the Senators and Representatives from the State of Vermont; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate of the United States; the members of the Senate, preceded by the President of the Senate pro tem. and the Secretary of the Senate; the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, preceded by the Speaker and Clerk; the President of the United States; the heads of Departments; the Diplomatic Corps; Judges of the United States; officers of the Executive Departments; officers of the Army and Navy; the Mayor of Washington; citizens and strangers. The procession proceeded to the Baltimore & Ohio R. R. station, where the corpse was placed in a car for immediate transmission to Vermont.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

WASHINGTON, March 29.

SENATOR STOCKTON.

There is much interest here in the selection of a successor to Senator Stockton. Most of the New Jersey politicians have been called home, and it is understood that an exciting contest is going on about Trenton. The prospect from this stand point is not favorable to the election of an out and out Union man.

THE VETO IN THE SENATE.

The President's friends grow more and more confident that the veto of the Civil Rights bill will be sustained in the Senate. It cannot be denied that their style of talk causes some apprehension, though no reason is known for doubting the fidelity of Messrs. Willey and Stewart, one or both of whom the opposition are claiming. Mr. Dixon is not likely to be present if a vote is taken within a week. Mr. Wright will probably not appear again during the session. With these absentees, and the vacancies in New Jersey and Vermont, the vote still stands 31 to 15, as heretofore stated.

MR. WASHBURNE SERENADED.

Hon. E. B. Washburne, of Illinois, was serenaded this evening by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union. He returned thanks for the compliment, and in regard to the Union majority in Congress, said they would not forget the objects for which the war was fought through four years of blood and treasure, nor would they ever forget the men who had finally achieved the victory, and through whose efforts the nation has honorable peace. For himself, he might say that he should in the future, as he always had in the past, be found among those who are ready to honor and reward the men who had fought the battles of the nation.

ORDERED TO REPORT.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Robert B. Clark, [illegible]